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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Housing Plan Makes Gains

Spain's Revolt Quiets, Goes On

Secretary Hull Brands Falsity

Mussolini Derides Arms Parley

Berlin Orders Gasoline Made

Is Women's Status Up or Down?

THE U. S. Government's $1,500,000,000 housing program is shown to be getting under way. Housing Commissioner James A. Moffett reports to President Roosevelt that the lending of money to house-builders and home-repairers is increasing at the rate of 40 per cent a week. About 8000 of the nation's 23,000 banks have signed contracts to make the loans, which the Government guarantees up to 20 per cent. So far 10,480 individuals have borrowed $4,600,000. The average loan is $443. With the vast lending machinery going into motion, Mr. Moffett says 500,000 will be given work on homes by spring—And America, he says, will be better housed than ever before.

¶ Spain hears Premier Lerroux's communiqué that tranquillity is restored, only to see the extremist revolt flare anew with more bloodshed. Martial law is declared in Barcelona and in Asturias, where strikers threaten the Duro Felguera steel works. Ninety localities proclaim a "Social Republic," in some towns rebels are in complete control. The chief resentment continues against Premier Lerroux for giving three key Cabinet positions to henchmen of Leader Robles of the Roman Catholic Party. Military engineers run Madrid's taxis and passengers ride free—Which means a sizable saving to passengers, as tourists can tell.

¶ Secretary of State Hull brands as "wild" and "unfounded" a European news agency's story that the United States has refused to join the League plan to end the Chaco war. The State Department was credited with having told the League to "mind its own business"—Nations, like individuals, need protection from irresponsible falsehood.

¶ Italy listens in while Premier Mussolini tells 100,000 cheering persons before him at Milan that Italy must be friend or enemy with the nations of Europe. There is no halfway point. He says Italy will defend the independence of Austria, but does not wish a protectorate over it. He derides the Disarmament Conference, which he says has failed and cannot be resurrected from under a weight of cannon and warships—How will Europe and Arthur Henderson reply to this?

¶ Germany increases its efforts to supply its own needs and conserve its dwindling foreign exchange. The Government, issuing the first command of its kind, directs peat and coal operators to produce gasoline, even though it costs four times the world price. The I. G. Farben dye trust resumes efforts to distill gasoline from coal by the Bergius method. The Ruhr chemical companies have a new process. German industry breathes its big hope—"Oh, to strike oil!"

¶ England finds itself being rushed by the Conservative Party with a state lottery plan. Sir William Davison puts the party conference at Bristol on record as favoring it, after declaring that £50,000,000 has left England to buy lottery tickets in other countries and that £1,000,000 has just gone to the latest Irish hospital sweepstakes, so-called. Citizens who are really conservative ask a difficult question—Why, if lotteries can be defended as moral or legitimate, must they always be disguised as aids to hospitals or charities?

¶ The world's women claim they are losing rather than gaining political and social rights. Outstandingly, they point to repression of women in Germany and vigorous narrowing of their activities in Italy; but in northern Europe women are doing better. In Norway girls now travel without chaperones, participate equally with men in the outdoor sports, and are making their way unobstructed as authors, painters, judges, physicians and journalists. They have voted for 21 years. The statutes say they shall not be diplomats—But aren't women quietly being those in all countries all the time?

¶ Russia sees Stalin laboring to get women out of kitchen and nursery as Hitler and Mussolini push them back in. The colossal Russian experiment takes women from firesides and halts almost nowhere. Of the 70,000 mud-spattered workers digging Moscow's new subway one-half are women. Women manage 6000 collective farms. A popular heroine is the young wife on a tractor winning a prize against her tractor-driving husband. But in order that 7,000,000 women may work in Soviet plants 12,000,000 children are being regimented in public nurseries—And that is something seriously to be thought about.

Johnson Approves NRA Set-Up But Warns of Counter-Attack If Main Policy Is Changed

Retiring Administrator Advocates Shorter Hours and Higher Wages—Declares Education Needed to Keep Selling Prices at Fair Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Any attempt to "revolutionize" the National Recovery Administration or to attack its established policies will be contested to the last ditch by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who will retire as head of the NRA on Oct. 15, the General declared in an interview here yesterday. At the same time he reiterated his approval of the new set-up and of the appointments President Roosevelt has made.

"If, however, anyone comes along and says they are going to revolutionize the NRA, I will come in and defend myself," he said. "The moment anyone attacks my policies, I am going to defend them. As I understand, the general policy is practically the same; but I will say again that if there is an attack on any policy of the NRA that I sponsored, I am going back at it and defend myself."

General Johnson denied that there was any price-fixing in any of the codes save those applying to coal and other natural resources.

"The reason for that was that if you destroy natural resources, they are not replaceable," he continued, "and you have got to have some price-fixing there or a tremendous unemployment situation would result."

Strong approval of what the National Recovery Administration had done for labor was voiced by General Johnson.

"I think there is a better psychological attitude toward labor than there was last June," he said. "I think that clause 7-A (referring to collective bargaining) is all right if it is lived up to by both sides. The conflicting points of view of capital and labor have not yet been composed but a great deal had been done in the direction.

"Before the war the idea was to get labor as low as possible, and then high wages in war-time resulted in increased consumption—about three times the increase in population. It opened our eyes, and business men discovered that the secret was to give people more money to buy things with. Then, in the depression, everyone began to cut wages, reduce costs and thereby increase the tempo of the depression. The attempt of the NRA was to revive the earlier condition and it did it."

General Johnson held that a further reduction in hours and a further increase in wages would help employment. Even though this were done he saw, however, difficulty in controlling the tendency of sellers of goods to raise prices.

"That brings up the question of business expediency—whether business people will take the chance on an increasing volume without raising prices or whether they will take advantage of the increased volume to raise prices," he added. "I think it comes down to a process of education."

General Johnson denied he would go back into the Government service. A "good many offers" had come to him effective after his retirement on Oct. 15, he added, but he had reached no decision on what he would do save that he would go away for a rest.

His interview with the press followed a short address he made at the exercises celebrating Founders' Day at Hearn's Department Store.

Land Speculators Are Charged With Slums Sabotage

State Consultant Accuses Them of Demanding Exorbitant Prices

Real-estate speculators were charged today with having virtually sabotaged the nation's efforts to get its slum clearance and rehabilitation program under way.

This was the allegation of Mr. Edward T. Hartman, state consultant on zoning and planning for Massachusetts, at the conference of federal and state housing experts in Brookline.

He charges some real estate interests with seeking to profit out of the nation's great humanitarian efforts to bring relief to the inhabitants of subnormal residential areas, by demanding fabulous sums from the Government for slum properties.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Hartman finds the alleged real-estate "racket" at its worst. Here an effective lobby blocks all efforts to pass enabling legislation on Beacon Hill that would bring to Massachusetts the financial and moral support of the Federal Government in ridding itself of unsanitary living quarters.

While other cities wipe out slum conditions that serve as perpetual drags on the community, Mr. Hartman declared, Boston wallows in some of the worst subnormal living conditions in the country. Politicians aid this sabotage, he held, but only as instruments in the hands of powerfully organized commercial interests.

The effectiveness of this lobbying was revealed in Mr. Hartman's observations of more than 30 years in Massachusetts. During this period, he fails to note any substantial progress made against the alleged sabotage by land speculators.

Mr. Hartman also charges that the holding of idle lands is virtually a criminal offense, resulting in building and land inflation that withholds from the ordinary wage

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Italy Will Stand For Free Austria, Duce Guarantees

Mussolini Is Critical Of Arms Conference In Big Milan Rally

MILAN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Half a million Italians gathered at the feet of Premier Mussolini today heard him declare that Italy has no ulterior motives regarding Austria. Il Duce made pronouncements on a wide range of topics in foreign and domestic policy.

"We have defended and we will defend the independence of the Austrian Republic," he declared from his high rostrum in the Cathedral Square. "Those who say Italy is aggressive and wants a protectorate over Austria either know noth-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Weekly Loans Of $1,500,000 Go For Homes

Federal Housing Director Reports Progress But Says Aid is Needed

People Lack Facts

Sees Ultimate Success and Looks for More Coöperation From Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—Loans under the federal better homes campaign are averaging $1,500,000 a week now, but Mr. James A. Moffett, housing administrator, reports to President Roosevelt that an "intensive educational campaign" among bankers is necessary to insure success in some sections.

In a letter to the President Mr. Moffett described the program as "one of education and sales promotion" that "cannot be done over night."

Since Mr. Moffett was appointed during the early part of July, 10,480 loans have been made through the Federal Housing Corporation's scheme of guaranteeing repayment to banks up to 20 per cent. Actual loaning of money did not begin until the middle of August.

Greater Coöperation Needed

"The acceptance of the program is slow on the part of the financial institutions in many sections," Mr. Moffett told the President. "It is retarding the progress of the operation and greater coöperation must be secured."

The 10,480 loans made to date, represent about $4,600,000 average in about $443. Borrowers have had an average income of $2711 a year.

When Mr. Moffett took over the job of housing administrator, he estimated that 500,000 persons would be given jobs in the building industry or related occupations by fall.

Third of Banks Accept

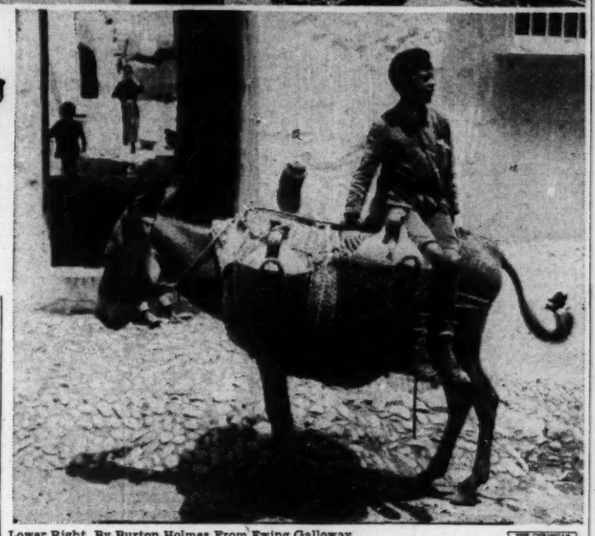
About 35 per cent of the banks which the Housing Administration invited to take part in the better housing campaign have accepted, Mr. Moffett reported.

About 1500 of them, representing every state, have made loans. New banks are signing up at the rate of about 50 a day, the President was told.

"The bankers generally are unfamiliar with the personal credit installment plan," Mr. Moffett said. "The American Bankers Association has provided us with liaison officers for every state of the Union, who are carrying on the educational program for us under our direction."

The longer range features of the Housing Act which include insurance on loans for new construction and the establishment of a federal mortgage corporation will be organized in about a month, Mr. Moffett said, but probably will show no real effect before spring.

Where Spain's Political Caldron Seethes Again



Lower Right, By Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway
Lower Left, By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Traditional Settings for Modern Republican Revolts

The Purta del Sol, Madrid, and Lower Right, a Familiar Sight in Old Sections of Spanish Cities. Map Shows Centers of Disturbance.

Baldwin Seeks Wider Basis For His Party's Aims

Conservatives Favor State Control of Industry With Safeguards

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6—The broadening of the basis of Prime Minister Ramsey Macdonald's National Government is the main outcome of the Conservative Party conference at Bristol which concluded last night.

Before addressing this conference, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, party leader, attended a Cabinet meeting at London where he discussed the situation not only with the Prime Minister but with Mr. R. B. Bennett, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts and Mr. Stanley M. Bruce, who represented Canada, South Africa and Australia, respectively in welcoming Mr. MacDonald on his return to England.

At Bristol Mr. Baldwin swept away all party issues in the interests of maintaining national ideals. He insisted on the need for "not a class party, but a party for all classes." He also indicated the National Government's support for "an international convention for the

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Crisis Spreads Through Spain; Madrid Quiet

Asturias Focuses Disorder With Martial Law After Outbreak

Catalan Rift Looms

Right Wing Extremists Urge Dictatorship to Crush Worker Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Oct. 6—With most traffic suspended, owing to the general strike, this noisy city is passing through the quietest period of its recent existence, despite the political turmoil which is seething throughout the country.

The most critical place at the moment is Asturias—mountainous mining district bordering on the Bay of Biscay—where martial law was declared following serious outbreaks. The center of disturbance is the own of Mieres with 50,000 inhabitants, where the Duro Felguera steel works are situated. This big concern employs thousands of workers.

Armed strikers established themselves in hills overlooking the works and it was only possible to dislodge them by means of machine guns. The Government claims that order is now restored in this region of the Asturian coast which has recently been a scene of considerable gun running. Martial law was also declared at Barcelona.

While officially the central Government and the Catalan Generalitat maintain cordial relations, outwardly it is believed here by many that the latter is only biding its time to try to establish an independent republic. In 90 localities, "Social Republics" have already been proclaimed, it is stated, though how long these will remain in existence is problematical. In some of these districts the rebels are reported to be in complete control; in others, the Government claims to have already regained the upper hand.

Meanwhile, strong pressure is being brought to bear by the Right Wing extremists to establish a dictatorship for crushing the workers' opposition. At the same time there are also signs that the Leftists are hardening against giving in. In addition to the Republican leaders who yesterday declared they withdrew their coöperation from President Zamora, the president of the Supreme Court of constitutional guarantees today announced his resignation.

Rumors that Dr. Manuel Azana, former Premier, has proclaimed himself President of an independent Republic, though denied, show the general attitude taken by the Left to Premier Alejandro Lerroux's new Government. The chief trouble is the fact that Señor Lerroux has given three "key" positions to henchmen of Señor Gil Robles, members of the Roman Catholic coalition, Spanish Confederation for Autonomous Rights.

Madrid itself is quiet. Military engineers are providing taxi service and the citizens are enjoying free rides with the added thrill of having an escort armed with a rifle in the seat next to the driver. Postal telegraph workers are on strike but the telephone system is working normally.

Señor Eloi Vaquero, Home Secretary, ordered an 8 o'clock curfew. Trains ran yesterday with increasing irregularity and expresses to Barcelona and other places failed to reach their destination.

Political Umbrellas Are All Up Plans for Columbus Day Made Longview Unproblemizes Boys

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Politics

Highlights of Week

A week of Massachusetts politics wound up in a rain of charges and countercharges—and in just plain rain.

High spot of "give and take" between Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor, and Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate, was Mr. Bacon's Thursday night Gloucester address:

Here he read telegram from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, to refute alleged claims of Mr. Curley that he was the only candidate who could turn on the spigot of federal financial aid to Massachusetts. The telegram read:

"We are not concerned with the politics of the mayors in the cities which have projects to present. We never inquire what their politics are and we are not interested to know. All projects are decided strictly on their merits without any political consideration.'"

Thus Republican Mr. Bacon assured voters that a Democratic President would give him as much money for the State as he would give Democratic Mr. Curley; thus did Mr. Bacon exonerate the Administration from charges that it spends money to keep Democrats in office, but also closes this door of attack.

* * *

It has been a week of questions but few answers. Thus Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney for Middlesex County, asked Mr. Curley what his program for getting "work and wages" actually is. From the Curley headquarters came no answer, just another question. Asked Mr. Curley: "When will Mr. Bacon explain to the voters why he happened to be on the preferred list of the House of Morgan." "In vacuo" fell this question also.

Meanwhile Socialist candidate for Governor, Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis, tried to speak in Spencer, was arrested for disturbing the peace. As he stood before the Klevens Shoe Company addressing a large crowd of workers, he was told to talk about politics, not about the union's problems.

Mr. Baker discussed the union, however, landed in court, was found guilty of obstructing passage. His case was filed. He made answer today, declaring Socialists cannot divorce politics from problems of the workers, cannot promise "work and wages" without explaining how they are to be obtained.

Holiday

Pan-American Affair

Most Americans think of Columbus Day as belonging to the United States. But America means North and South America, and the explorer's point of landing was an island almost midway between the two continents.

Boston has always made a gala affair out of Oct. 12. This year, recognizing that Columbus Day is a Pan-American affair, the only holiday that is celebrated in all 22 countries of North, Central and South America, Mayor Mansfield has invited the consuls of all these countries to take part in the city's program at the Parkman band stand on the Common.

This year, for the first time, the President of the United States is issuing a Columbus Day proclamation in accordance with a House and Senate joint resolution, passed April 30. After a Pan-American flag-raising ceremony, the President's proclamation will be read, welcomes extended to representatives of the countries of the Americas, and an address given by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

* * *

Opening Called off

A one-hour band concert was scheduled to precede the official opening today of the new highway connecting the East Boston traffic tunnel with the North Shore. When the Mayor looked out at the pouring rain this morning, he called up the highway authorities. The ceremony was put off until Monday noon.

Problem Boys

Farm of Understanding

"There are no bad boys at heart."

Thus yesterday did Leslie Burton Blades, worker among problem boys, sum up the basis of his work. He was speaking to a group of educators at the Twentieth Century Club, telling them of the farm in Boxborough where from 15 to 20 lads from 6 to 19 years of age are regularly being led out of their difficulties. Apt is the name of the 90-acre farm, "Longview."

Major points in Blades philosophy:

"Almost without exception . . . the problem child believes he is good, not bad. There is widespread misunderstanding, hence misinterpretation, of him by the adult world. We tend to judge his conduct and personality in terms of our own social and ethical concepts and standards.

"Encountering this adult disapproval, but believing otherwise at heart, the child feels that his situation . . . is . . . an unaccountable injustice. . . . Further, he feels that this adult disapproval confirms a wrong against him . . . he is forced to think of himself either as inferior to others . . . or as culpable in some mysterious way of which he knows nothing. Such feelings cause him to react toward society as though society were an enemy.

"Correction . . . involves great care . . . such a child must be led not only to understand himself and his situation, but to understand and hence bear tolerantly the people and factors in his social order responsi-

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Bulgaria Decrees Drastic Reduction On Internal Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Peasant debts in Bulgaria are cut by 40 per cent, debts of artisans by 30 per cent, and those of merchants by 20 per cent as the result of a new radical debt reduction law decreed by the Government.

In addition to this agriculturists are to enjoy a complete two-year moratorium for all payments, after which they must repay interest at 5 per cent. Artisans and merchants receive similar moratoriums, though of shorter duration.

If debtors wish to settle their obligations at once, the creditors must give agriculturists a 50 per cent reduction, artisans a 35 per cent one, and merchants a 25 per cent one.

The creditors, however, are not to suffer from this law, for the state assumes a large part of the losses through an institution called a "Liquidation Fund." Money for this is to be obtained from supplementary income and occupational taxes.

This institution becomes the mediator between the debtor and creditor. It issues bonds which are given to the creditors and which serve in many cases as legal tender. The debtors make their payments to the liquidation fund and turn over all mortgages also to that institution.

This is a complicated law and makes the state Bulgaria's chief banker. However, it relieves the debtor and makes credit secure, and so serves to answer a vital need.

It is being questioned, however, whether the Liquidation Fund can collect enough debts and taxes to cover its bonds. That problem will not become acute at once because, for the time being, there is a moratorium.

Home Is Best Place to Prevent Crime

Parents Found Often Blind to Influences on Their Children—Records Show That Poverty and Poor Homes Are Not Wholly to Blame—40 Per Cent of Criminals Come From So-Called Good Families

Dangerous Ages Are Found to Be Between Six and Ten Years

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The fourth of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The American home can do more than any single element of society to prevent the causes of crime—and should—in the opinion of authorities, through more alert activity by parents.

This conclusion is based on records which indicate:

That the average age of the criminal population is 23;

That the largest single age group in crime is 19;

That most criminal careers are well under way by 18;

And that many "problem children" begin to give trouble between 6 and 10 years of age.

Due weight is given to difficulties confronting parents in the form of influences from outside the home—such as unemployment or other economic pressure on the family, neighborhood gangs, motion pictures glorifying crime, and so forth. Yet these external influences, it is held, are not counteracted frequently enough by alert and understanding action on the parents' part.

The average home, moreover, is not relieved of its share of responsibility on the ground that most delinquents come from slum homes, underprivileged sections, immigrant or industrial areas.

A Weak Link Somewhere

A survey of the Massachusetts Reformatory disclosed that 60 per cent had come from an environment of poverty and where family troubles had obtruded when the children were still very young, but that leaves 40 per cent, a good two-fifths of the total, whose mothers probably had patiently mashed spinach and squeezed oranges, opened windows the proper space at night and brought forth extra blankets from the hall linen closet.

The 40 per cent came from homes where the parents undoubtedly believed that they were giving and doing their best that their children should grow up as self-respecting, fine citizens. What is the matter? Granted that food, shelter, clothing, economic necessities have been provided, what great lack is there in family living which contributes to delinquency? Is there one place where a parent may say to himself: "This is the right decision, this will keep my child on the proper path"?

The essential thing, says Dr. Frank J. O'Brien of the New York City child guidance bureau, an adjunct of the school department, is that every child shall love and be loved. The man who sees hundreds of the big city's so-called "problem children" each year says that the urge of every human being is for security and that security is achieved in part and particularly for the young child, by giving and receiving love.

Deny him either of these things, overwhelm him with love so that he has no opportunity to express his own nature, or withhold from him the affection in which he would grow, and Dr. O'Brien believes that one of two things is apt to happen. If the child is weak he becomes dwarfed, suppressed. If he is strong he fights back and develops an aggressive, quarrelsome disposition. From these two mental attitudes come gang members.

How Criminals Are Developed

For the solitary boy or the bully is apt to become truant. Does he meet on the street socially adjusted children? He does not. He encounters other children with attitudes like his own. A gang is made up. For the first time the boy is "somebody." He is important to his gang and so he may go out tonight with a group which specializes in taking brass pipe from empty houses and tomorrow night he roves with a gang which steals only from unoccupied automobiles. And tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, he is listed as a first offender.

Somewhere, the parents have made a mistake. Dr. O'Brien is very concerned that no blame shall attach to them any more than to the child.

"Somebody has made a mistake," he says. "But after all it is only a mistake and if people would only learn to regard their mistakes in these parent-child relationships as objectively as, for example, they regard having put too much baking powder into a cake then there would be a chance to correct them."

Unjust Punishment Breeds Defiance

One of the great contributors to juvenile delinquency, in Dr. O'Brien's opinion, is the coming of other children into the family without due care being taken by both parents that the older boy or girl is not too quickly displaced from the center of the stage.

Unjust punishment is another factor in making delinquents. And here enters the question of what is

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Things Present

The naming of Oct. 6 as National Recognition Day for Sunday School Teachers calls the attention of our citizens to the faithful, steady work of some 2,000,000 men and women. Read the last editorial.

The juvenile court in the United States is conducted on a different theory from other courts. Its purpose is explained in "You and the Law." Progress in Education Page.

A new art akin to sculpture is developing in Venetian glass making, as you will observe by reading the article on the subject on the Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts Page.

Students of German will enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized on the World News Map on the inside back page.

Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page and further income ideas in the Vocations feature.

Home Is Best Place to Prevent Crime

Parents Found Often Blind to Influences on Their Children—Records Show That Poverty and Poor Homes Are Not Wholly to Blame—40 Per Cent of Criminals Come From So-Called Good Families

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delinquency. Homes differ and states differ in their attitudes about what is a misdemeanor.

The states differ in imposing penalties upon the music-loving boy who steals a banjo and the excitement-loving youngster who grabs a ten-cent toy from the shop counter. Equally in some homes children are encouraged to participate in table conversation; in others for the small boy or girl to speak especially in the presence of guests would be regarded as an impertinence.

Unjust punishment breeds defiance of authority. The child leaves home and enters school. The teacher to him is not a teacher but may represent to him another representative of hated authority. And so on in the outside world, someone with authority is to be defied and outwitted.

Perhaps family quarrels and broken homes constitute the greatest crime school in the world. According to Dr. O'Brien the rhythm of the child is a delicate thing. It must swing normally if he is to be helped to emotional stability. The child may not understand the issues between the adults in the home, but he instinctively senses friction, and when the division between the parents is manifest the child feels the deprivations of the wholesome atmosphere he needs.

Broken homes are generally recognized as responsible for a large share of juvenile delinquency. A survey in Illinois, for example, disclosed that up to 62 per cent of the crimes committed by juveniles were due to large part in broken homes.

Or take it from another authority, Miss Julia Jaffray of the National Committee of Prisons and Prison Labor who says, "Happy social relations will do more to prevent crime than police, courts or prisons."

Home Conditions Affect Behavior

Another expert in the field, Mrs. Arch M. Trawick of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the committee on correction for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, states:

"Home conditions profoundly influence behavior. Fear, hatred, repression, suspicion and neglect may create an atmosphere to which the child reacts by truancy, lying, theft, and other evidences of mental and emotional conflict. Attitudes and personal relationships are more important than broken homes."

Even the very desire of parents that their child shall succeed may be a cause for delinquency. Recently a lad tried to commit suicide in a New York City classroom. It was not one of those cases which get into the newspapers. But the boy found himself in the guidance bureau. And what was uncovered was not a tale of want or unkindness.

The father had always wanted to go to college and play football or baseball. Consequently his son was to do both. The boy could qualify mentally but felt physically inadequate. Tussles on the ball field were a horror to him. A younger sister who loved sports began to call him names, the parents took them up, and the classroom scene was the result.

Parents in order to realize their own frustrated ambitions are apt to force their children toward goals in the "white collar" class which are difficult; and until parents and people generally learn to dignify artisan employment children will suffer.

Parents Are Very Often Blind

Altogether in the hustle and bustle of living adults are apt to pay attention only to those things in children which bother them and the children, altogether unsuspected, may be building up resentment, rancor, and a general attitude that all grown folk are "pests."

The general practice of letting children play with toy guns and stage hold-ups has been found to familiarize them with the use of firearms. How serious this play may become is indicated by a recent case at Coral Gables, Fla. A 15-year-old boy received a shotgun for Christmas. One day when he did not want to study, and his mother insisted, he grabbed the gun and shot her. Trial for murder followed, and the boy was sentenced to four years at the Florida state penitentiary.

The community may be contributing to the making of criminals at home, for as Dr. Miriam Van Waters has said on the basis of her experience as a juvenile court worker and prison superintendent: "Almost all the delinquencies of youth are the expressed social standards of a part of the adult community, which is under no criminal indictment."

There are about 3000 courts handling children, 600 of which deal exclusively with children's problems. About 5000 cases a year go to correctional institutions from homes which are not considered by the court competent to deal with the problems raised.

Parents could help their children by helping to link together school, church and the community agencies. They could become more knowledgeable by taking courses in parent education and stimulating adult education generally. And they would benefit all children greatly by helping to reestablish ethical, social and economic standards for young people and adults as well.

Women Recognize Obligation

Women's organizations are recognizing the obligation to combat delinquency and within the last few months the General Federation of Women's Clubs called together representatives of other women's groups to lay before them the whole problem of law, courts, correction, and crime prevention. The federation is issuing a handbook prepared by Miss Jaffrey as chairman of its public welfare department and Mrs. Trawick, chairman of the committee on correction.

The 2,000,000 members of the federation will be asked to study the facts presented in the handbook and to sponsor and work for one stated reform each month during the year. Other women's groups will cooperate and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women has already announced a program on crime prevention for one month during the year.

Among the projects to which the General Federation is trying to rally the aid of women are visits to juvenile courts, detention homes and correctional institutions, surveys of playgrounds, schools and church facilities for young people, coöperation with other groups to obtain visiting teachers, adequate trained probation staff and playground supervision, coöperation with character-building agencies working with boys and girls, coöperation in housing movements, work with a local council for crime prevention, and support of socialized activities by the police.

In view of the fact that there are estimated to be 7,000,000 dependent, neglected and delinquent children in addition to perplexed millions in other homes who will make the America of the future, it is clear that Mr. Leonard M. Mayo of the New York School of Social Work speaks truthfully when he says in the August Mid-Monthly Survey:

"There can be no permanent security for society until childhood is secure."

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Radio Reaching to Heights of Utopia With Artists of Outstanding Ability

Recently this paper stated in its editorial columns that what radio needed was permanent organizations within itself capable of producing great symphonies, chamber music, grand opera, light opera, repertory and stock, and of engaging great artists for long-time contracts with an opportunity given them to present serious works. This was considered as forecasting a radio Utopia, since one could not expect the radiocasters to change overnight. But there have been some radio program tendencies recently which point toward a permanent general uplifting of radio entertainment.

In the field of musical comedy "the Gibson Family," especially written for radio, and radiocast on the NBC-WEAF chain Saturday evening at 9:30, has had conspicuous success. The book for this program was written by Courtney Ryley Cooper. Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz, Broadway composers, have contracted for four songs each week in the 39-week schedule.

In light opera a soap company is doing a splendid job on Tuesday evenings at 10 o'clock over the NBC-WEAF chain in its revivals of popular light operas. Last Saturday evening saw the opening of another light opera series, with some of its music especially composed for it by Sigmund Romberg, on the NBC-WEAF chain at 8 p. m., E. S. T. Yale's Prof. William Lyon Phelps acts as narrator. In the field of repertory reasonably good results are being obtained in an NBC-WJZ network sketch heard regularly on Sunday evening at 9:45.

On Sunday mornings the "Morning Musicale" period, NBC-WJZ network at 11 a. m., has been featuring the NBC String Quartet or feature soloists in reviving and discovering new chamber music. Abram Chasins, composer-pianist, is regularly giving a series of composer piano music recitals on the Columbia network.

For serious music lovers, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra has resumed its regular Sunday afternoon series of concerts at 3 p. m., over the Columbia network, while two great motorcar companies are competing with each other at 8 p. m., Sunday evenings, over the Columbia and National chains with symphony orchestras and guest concert artists. With the return of the Atwater Kent hour on Monday evenings at 8:30 over the Columbia network further excellent music is in prospect.

There are several opera and concert stars on the air presenting their programs in informal program patterns. The most notable example is Lawrence Tibbett on the NBC-WJZ chain Tuesday evenings at 8:30 p. m., in songs and sketches, and John McCormack, Irish tenor, on the NBC-WZ's network on Wednesday evenings at 9:30 p. m.

Other artists having a fairly free choice from sponsors in the matter of their radio programs are Gladys Swarthout on the NBC-WEAF chain Mondays at 8:30, Rose Bampton, contralto, in a new series to begin Saturday on the NBC-WEAF chain at 9 p. m., and Queen Mario, soprano, on Sunday afternoons on the NBC-WJZ chain. Yes, and among the crooners we find Bing Crosby talking about his twins and singing Carrie Jacobs Bond songs in Crosby fashion.

Townley Seeks Governorship

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. A. C. Townley, former North Dakota Nonpartisan League head, has filed as an independent candidate for Governor of Minnesota, Mr. Townley yesterday presented a petition containing 2483 names.

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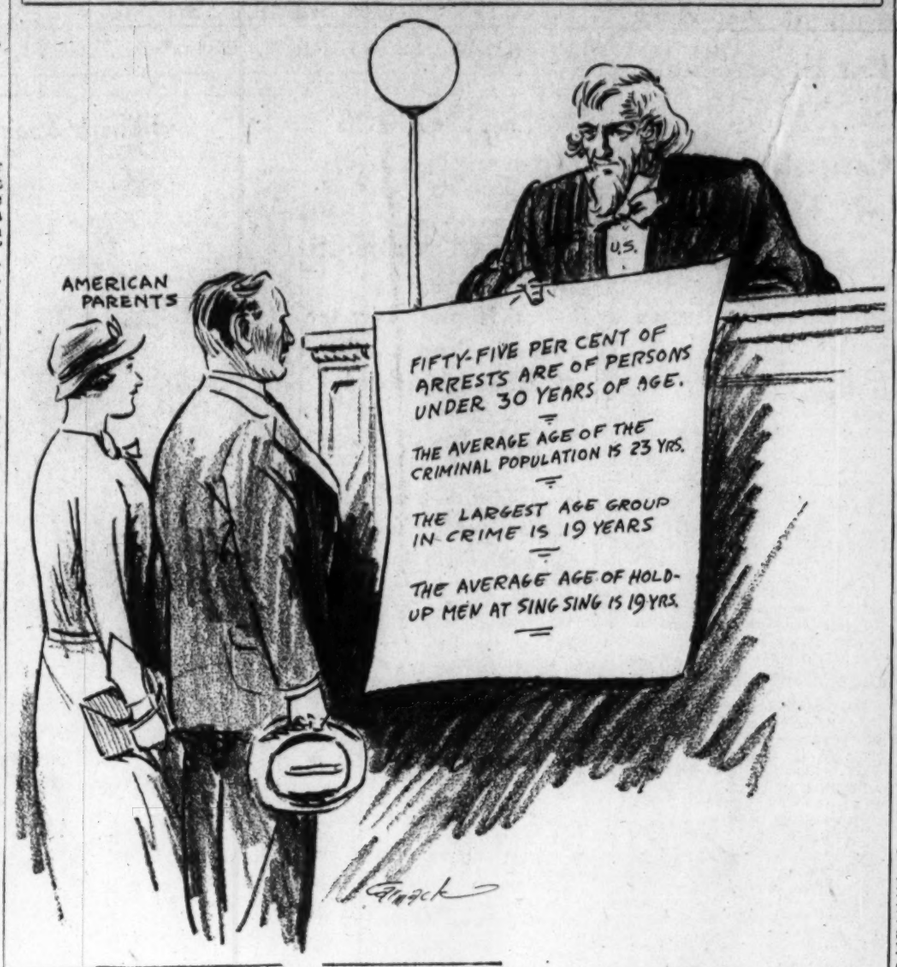
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THE AVERAGE AGE OF HOLD-UP MEN AT SING SING IS 19 YRS.
Gyack

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Home Value Again Stressed

THE value of right influences in the home for preventing crime's causes is stressed by many authorities, some of whom have been cited in previous articles of this series. Additional statements prepared especially for The Christian Science Monitor follow:

B. B. Moeur
Governor of Arizona

The most effective means of preventing the causes of crime lies in strengthening of rightful home influences. A large part of the crime wave of today is due to parental neglect and indifference. Failure on the part of parents to instill respect and obedience in their children leads to an attitude of defiance of parental authority and next to disrespect for law.

Mrs. Jean C. Hansén
Home Counselor, Union High School, Phoenix, Ariz.

Causes operating to produce the first offense include: (1) Indifferent, selfish parents who fail properly to supervise the child; (2) broken homes—parent working; child not supervised; (3) homes with step-parents; (4) marginal economic homes; (5) unfavorable environment in the home and neighborhood; (6) thoughtlessness, desire for adventure and excitement—catered to and stimulated by movies and cheap magazines; (7) moving about of the family home, so that the child has no socially restraining background.

Causes contributing to produce the second offense include: (1) No understanding by parents and officials of the "why" back of the first offense; (2) poor handling of the first offense; (3) punishment without consideration of the offender's motive, interest, or mental responsibility; (4) the contact with criminally-minded individuals in detention places; (5) attempts on the offender's part to save face and cover hurt feelings; (6) unfortunate publicity—being made to feel important as the bad boy hero.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

Probably no national problem so occupies the minds of the people of our country, with the possible exception of the New Deal, as Crime Prevention. The home, school and church must play an important part in this preventive work. The fact that the large majority of our criminal class is of the younger generation puts a heavy indictment upon the adult population of our land. Give our young people the best environment in the world, but let them see men and women daily who have no respect for the laws of God or man, and successfully break them, and crime will continue to be a major problem in these United States.

Dr. W. H. Burton
Visiting Professor of Education, University of Southern California

On the basis of a 10-year investigation among 20,000 children averaging 13 years, I find that one of the chief sources of both good and bad information possessed by children is conversation overheard at home. Parents should therefore watch how they talk about crime in the presence of even very young children. They can also do more to protect children from developing wrong attitudes toward crime through reading certain newspaper articles and seeing certain motion pictures, since my survey found these influences potent.

Sea Water Produces Gold and Silver At Bromine Plant in North Carolina

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—A nugget the size of a pinhead—half gold and half silver—the first of the previous metals dissolved in the ocean ever to be recovered is the latest feat of American chemistry.

The extraction of this gold and silver from Atlantic Ocean water near Wilmington, N. C., was announced to the New York section of the American Chemical Society here last night by Dr. Willard H. Dow of the Ethyl Dow Chemical Company.

This company extracts bromine from sea water near Wilmington. When its plant opened just nine months ago, it was not even dreamed that gold and silver also could be recovered from the water. The fact that there was gold in the sea was well known. But the difficulties of extraction were generally conceded by natural scientists to be insurmountable.

But at the bromine plant it was found that the sulphuric acid poured into the sea water to help recover bromine had changed the chemico-electrical nature of the gold and silver. It was predicted then that chemists might expect to extract the ocean gold commercially.

This first extraction is not commercial. Its value is in proof that the spectroscope has been correct in its indications of the presence and the nature of the gold and silver. The spectroscope showed from one to three pounds of gold running daily in the waste sea-water from the bromine plant and about six pounds of silver daily.

The gold and silver recovered in the pin-head nugget is only a small fraction of the total precious metal percentage in the water. This small bit was extracted from 12 tons of water by mixing in colloidal sulphur. The sulphur settled to the bottom and carried the yellow and white metals with it.

Assays of various oceans have shown that sea gold is richest in the fiords of Norway. There, it runs about two-tenths of one part in a million of water. At Wilmington in the Atlantic Ocean the gold is 2.3 parts in a billion. San Francisco Bay is credited as the second richest known gold waters.

Mercury in recoverable form has also been detected in the bromine water waste at Wilmington, but none has been actually recovered.

New State Financing

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—New state and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $13,792,000 as compared with the revised total of $10,170,610 for the last week, according to the Daily Bond Buyer.

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Head of A. F. of L. Vetoes Restraint On Free Speech

Convention Adopts Resolution for Organization of Farm Workers

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Putting into practice the 30-hour week which it advocates, the American Federation of Labor convention turned to leisure here today after hearing Secretary of Labor Perkins forecast a future free of costly strikes.

The week-old conflict in the ranks over the building trades department break was in the hands of an adjustment committee after it had reached a crisis on the convention floor, while a threatened fight over the statements of a labor attorney appeared to have been averted by the federation president, Mr. William Green.

After present building trades officers had appealed from a ruling of the federation's executive council ordering them to admit three "outcast" international unions, the convention placed the controversy in the hands of the adjustment committee.

Franchise Transfer Talked

While hoping for final peace, federation leaders said the building trades franchise may be transferred to the ousted crafts—carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers, claiming a 375,000 membership. The present building trades ranks number 400,000.

Mr. Green turned aside the threatened fight when he obtained withdrawal of a resolution demanding that an attack by Mr. Joseph Padway, Wisconsin Federation of Labor attorney, on Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings and the Department of Justice be stricken from the convention's records.

Place for Free Speech

Mr. Green declared that "if there is any place where free speech should be allowed it is on the convention floor of the American Federation of Labor." Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, president of the International Teamsters' Union, then withdrew his request that Mr. Padway's attack be stricken.

A resolution advocating organization of agricultural workers under the federation and another expressing opposition to barring Negroes from unions were adopted by the convention.

Special legislation to protect women workers was forecast by Secretary Perkins in another address before the San Francisco Center of the League of Women Voters.

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Hull Pledges U. S. Coöperation In League's Chaco Peace Move

Denies News Reports That the United States Would Not Participate in Efforts—Welles Sent No Insolent Message, Department States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—"Wild," "reckless" and "unfounded" were characterizations placed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today on news dispatches from a European news agency published in Paris, Geneva, and widely in Latin America declaring that the United States had refused to participate in a League of Nations movement to end the Chaco conflict.

On a number of recent occasions, dispatches from this agency, which has expanded its service in both the Americas greatly in recent months, have been seriously challenged by the State Department.

The latest dispatch claimed that Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs, had cabled the League a sharp message which implied "mind your own business."

The State Department now denies that any such message was sent. Its attitude is authoritatively defined as follows: "United States policy as shown at the Montevideo Conference, was to permit the League of Nations to use its own judgment on the Chaco dispute, and to coöperate with any peace agencies functioning or contemplating action to bring about peace. It is not the task of the United States Government to dictate how the League of Nations shall operate."

The dispatches of which Secretary Hull complained were sent from Paris, he said, and were widely published in Brazil. They also found sensational publication in Geneva. Hence the State Department issues one of its rare denials. The Secretary of State mentioned by name the agency in question.

Geneva Asks Clarifying Of American Policy On Chaco Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

GENEVA, Oct. 6—Clear exposition of the American policy in regard to League intervention in the Chaco fighting is called for, it is felt here, as a result of the United States' unwillingness to coöperate with the Committee of Conciliation and the alleged observation of Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, which was cabled from Washington and which has caused consternation in League circles.

The suggestion made that the League is not qualified to arbitrate the Latin-American quarrel and that the present moment is inopportune because the proposition of Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentina's Foreign Minister, is now before Bolivia and Paraguay, is doubtless misreported.

The United States, it is pointed out, welcomed League aid in application of the arms embargo, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull at Montevideo encouraged the League activities.

As for the criticism that the Chairman of the League Committee is a Czechoslovakian, it is stated that Mr. Stephan Osusky was a lawyer in Chicago; and in any case the whole basis of the League is internationalism.

It would appear unfortunate that a misunderstanding has arisen, which in the interests of everybody should be dissipated by an authoritative declaration on the League and the Chaco conflict.

Modern Alarm Clocks Displace College Bell

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6—The traditional rising bell which, for 156 years, has pealed out at 7 o'clock every morning from the cupola atop historic Nassau Hall, across the campus of Princeton University, is still. The bell, heritage from the early Spartan years of the university, has been superseded by the modern alarm clock.

The first bell now peals out at 8:30 a. m. to warn students that classes are starting. The rising bell was originally rung at 5 o'clock; later at 6, and for more than a century at 7 to summon the undergraduate body to compulsory morning chapel, services which were abolished more than 20 years ago. The 9 o'clock curfew, originally rung to send all students to their rooms for the night, will continue each evening.

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Poland's Frowns Couldn't Stop Baltic League, Although Long Agitation Seemed to Be Futile

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Finally Came Together, With Vilna Question Shelved, When Fear of Germany Displaced Worry About Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—After 15 years of agitation and effort, the Baltic League has finally come into existence. A remarkable achievement, it is especially notable as it makes for the peace of Europe.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, generally known as the Baltic States, as distinguished from Finland and the Scandinavian group, have concluded an agreement for their political union.

These small countries became independent of Russia in 1919, and their national status was subsequently recognized by the rest of the world. But politically the position of Estonia and Latvia was precarious, because though the Soviet Government had signed peace treaties with them its policy was not friendly. It was so big and they were so little that their joining together for support seemed clearly indicated. It was natural that Lithuania should join them. Thus, there was talk of a Baltic League from the start.

Conferences were held, and at one which took place in Latvia in August, 1920, Mr. S. Meierovicz, then Foreign Minister and later Premier of that State, proposed a close entente of the three countries. At that time a larger scheme for Baltic union covered Poland and Finland, and though in 1922 a pact was signed at a Warsaw conference which embraced these states as well as Estonia and Latvia it failed in the end as Finland refused to ratify.

Poland Said "No"

Poland was the stumblingblock, and not only in the case of Finland, whose action was inspired by doubts of the stability of that State, but also in the case of Lithuania, because of Vilna, which the Poles had occupied in the autumn of 1920. Poland boycotted the Warsaw meeting—and other meetings.

For some years in fact the Vilna question prevented the formation of the Baltic League. Estonia and Lithuania did not accept the Latvian point of view. Yet the League persisted as an ideal among them all. One outcome of the Warsaw conference had been a "political accord" between Estonia and Latvia, and it prepared the way for their Treaty of Defensive Alliance in November, 1923. It was hoped that Lithuania would join up, but ten years were to pass before this hope was realized.

That decennium was marked by a profound change in the political atmosphere of the Eastern Baltic. Till two or thre years ago both Estonia and Latvia went in constant fear of the Soviet. The preoccupation of Lithuania was Poland, against whom she turned for support to Russia and Germany, though Memel was a bone of contention with the latter. The great change was very plain in 1932—fear of Germany had replaced fear of the Soviet in Estonia and Latvia and had extended to Lithuania.

Enter Herr Hitler

Under the menace of Japan, the Soviet originated and concluded non-aggression pacts with the three States and other countries, including Poland, thus depriving Lithuania of one of the props of her policy. With the coming to power of Herr Adolf Hitler in 1933 the "recovery," as it was called, by Germany of the Eastern Baltic "lands" was put in the forefront of the expansionist program of the National Socialists, cutting away Lithuania's second prop. The Ten-Years Peace Pact between Poland and Germany completed and emphasized Lithuania's isolation.

Two things which were closely connected resulted. The first was that, in the spring of this year, Lithuania began to orient herself toward Poland, after all her ancient ally, and Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, it was known, was not unsympathetic. It really looked as if some accommodation, if not a positive solution, respecting the Vilna problem was in sight. The second thing was the reopening by Lithuania of the negotiations with Estonia and Latvia for a Baltic League, Vilna no longer being apparently a barrier.

Now, the Baltic League is a fact—it has been formed; the three States are united politically, and will present a common front to the world, but not in any aggressive sense, as it is a purely defensive agreement that binds them together.

Vilna

But there is a qualification, and it relates to Vilna. Both Estonia and Latvia have "disinterested" themselves respecting this question, as they maintain that it must be settled by the Lithuanians and the Poles alone, and does not concern them. The Baltic League, therefore, has shelved the problem. Most unfortunately, no accommodation has taken or is likely to take place at present concerning Vilna between Lithuania and Poland.

Marshal Pilsudski undoubtedly made overtures to Lithuania, and at first these were well received; there was a likelihood of a genuine détente. However, there has been a big hitch in the negotiations. Something very strange occurred. A well-known French journalist, who is a member of M. Edouard Herriot's party in the French Parliament, visited Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, and encouraged the Lithuanians to reject Marshal Pilsudski's overtures by stating that France would now replace Germany as their friend against Poland.

This man was believed to represent the French Government, for he had a diplomatic passport. Hence the hitch. Negotiations were broken off altogether, and the Vilna question has lapsed back into the bitterness that formerly characterized it.

Nor is that all, for what has happened has had a disastrous effect on Franco-Polish relations.

Germany Regrets Moment Chosen For Brown Book

Story of Rising Against Dollfuss Is Said to Implicate Germans

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 5—Austria's publication of its "Brown Book," with evidence intended to prove Germany's participation in Austria's internal affairs, is probably regretted here more for the moment chosen for publication than for its contents.

For Germany is today anxious to establish a better understanding with Austria as the basis of a rapprochement with Italy. "It is very extraordinary," today's semi-official communiqué remarks, "that the Brown Book should appear at a time when Herr von Papen in Vienna should be taking up the task intrusted to him by Der Führer and Reichschancellor."

Has Wider Field

Herr von Papen's special mission to Vienna includes tasks beyond the confines of Austria. This has already been indicated by his recent talks in Budapest with Mr. Julius Gömbös, Hungarian Premier. Premier Gömbös is shortly making a series of diplomatic visits to Warsaw and Rome, and it would be surprising, it is said here, if in Italy he did not act as Germany's intermediary with Premier Benito Mussolini.

The Hungarian Premier probably considers it all a help to Hungary's interests, since in one important issue at least, that of equal armaments status, any success in this field by Germany must have a favorable reaction on Hungarian prospects of openly increasing its military forces also.

Germany and Italy

This explains the activities of Herr Hassel, German Ambassador to Rome, who after conferring with the Foreign Office here is now returning to Rome. He has not yet met Premier Mussolini, but it is learned on good authority that he will be authorized to state that Germany is prepared to guarantee Austrian independence.

From other quarters come reports that unofficially Germany has been seeing how the land lies at Geneva with regard to a return to the League of Nations.

Austria's Brown Book purports to be the Austrian Government's case against National Socialism. It was compiled by Col. Walter Adam, head of the Government's propaganda bureau. It contains 120 printed pages and is by and large a compilation of events leading up to and including the recent "putsch" when Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was slain.

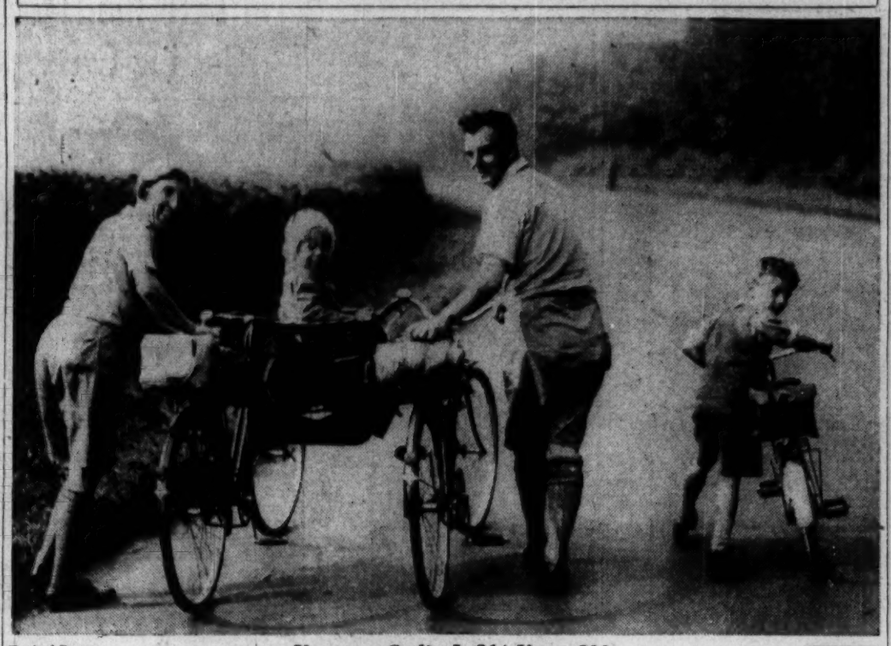
The book is divided into four sections, as follows:

1. Deals with the origin and growth of the National Socialist party;
2. Concerns the actual diplomatic conflict between Germany and Austria, and purporting to show that German centers had much to do with organizing the July "putsch";
3. Tells of the events of July 25 in Vienna;
4. Gives details of the "revolt" in the provinces.

In Section 3 the raid on the Chancellery is treated in detail and considerable space is given to the fatally wounded Austrian Chancellor who is said to have had the belief that the Army had actually risen against him and that Dr. Anton Rintelen, Austrian Minister to Rome, had taken over his powers.

The book also contains much documentary evidence in support of the charge that propaganda, arms and explosives for the "putsch" came from Germany. There are photographs that convey the same idea.

The Whole Family on Wheels



Topical Press

Youngest Cyclist Is 2½ Years Old

Little Miss Frith Rides in an Arm Chair Slung Between the Bicycles of Father and Mother Frith. Junior Has Pedaled His Full Day, So He's a Real Cyclist, Too.

Baldwin Seeks Wider Basis For His Party's Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

regulation of coal mine work hours" and for work sharing at home to reduce unemployment. His silence on the pending Indian reforms is regarded as foreshadowing a reshaping of the White Paper scheme in order to promote greater unanimity.

Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the Liberals who resigned from the National Government, said at Dundee last night that the whole Liberal Party supports the White Paper.

BRISTOL, Eng., Oct. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt's recent references to England's stability were used last night as campaign thunder by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party.

In what was regarded as the opening gun in the drive for votes in the next general election, Mr. Baldwin praised the National Government's accomplishments and said he will remain the party's chief.

"Did you notice," he said, "that in the last fortnight the French Prime Minister and the President of the United States, each bade their people look across the sea to the little island? The answer is that our Constitution has grown up in the way it has."

Mr. Baldwin appealed to employers to abolish overtime and give work to greater numbers of people. He pointed out that 800,000 more persons are employed now than when the coalition Government was formed.

The reorganization of British industry through a modified state control was demanded yesterday in a resolution approved here by the convention.

Countering Socialist plans for nationalization of industry should Labor control the Government in the future, Mr. Noel Ker Lindsay, member of the House of Commons, submitted a resolution urging the Cabinet to adopt a scheme of industrial reconstruction.

"It is the duty of the party," he declared, "to resolve as quickly as possible the paradox of poverty midst plenty."

Mr. Lindsay urged a plan giving industry the power to set its own house in order under governmental supervision.

A resolution urging a national lottery was adopted by a large majority. It asked the Government to make immediate plans to establish the lottery, which the Conservatives believe would attract much British money now sent to Ireland for various sweepstakes. Sponsored by Sir William S. Davison, member of the House of Commons, the resolution urged that facilities for the lottery be granted through the Post Office.

Armchair for Baby On Bicycle Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDDERSFIELD, Eng.—Do not leave the children at home if you want to go cycling; take them with you—is the advice given to parents by Mr. and Mrs. Frith of Huddersfield, whose two children, aged 5 and 3 respectively, are also keen cyclists.

Baby sits in a glorified armchair between father and mother, on their specially constructed bicycle made for two-and-a-half. But, to tell the truth, Baby's inclined to be just a little jealous of Junior who has a bicycle all to himself, and who is very proud of having ridden from Bridlington to Huddersfield, some 60 miles, in one day.

All the same, the Friths say Baby gets in some private practice at home on the kiddie car, and will soon be graduating to a real road tricycle. Then it won't be long before the entire family are awheel.

Mussolini Backs Independent Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of what they are talking about or lie knowingly."

He referred to Germany only in passing because he limited his speech, as he said, only to European countries touching on Italy. However, he declared the development of Europe without Germany was inconceivable.

"Although it is not conceivable that European history can develop without Germany," said Il Duce, "nevertheless there are certan currents which give us the impression that Germany wants to wipe us from history."

He derided the Disarmament Conference, saying that relations among European nations had become better now that the Disarmament Conference had failed.

He declared: "The tenacious citizen Henderson (Arthur Henderson) president of the Disarmament Conference, will not succeed in any manner in resurrecting the corpse of the Disarmament Conference which is profoundly buried under a weight of cannon and warships."

When Signor Mussolini declared that "relations between Italy and France are notably improved," sounds of laughter swelled in the vast cathedral square.

The Premier, who it is thought may have winked his eye, let the laughter continue some minutes, then he declared: "Your attitude shows that you are a very intelligent people."

"The atmosphere is better," he told his people, "but good relations must be between people and people and you cannot rely merely on diplomacy. Nevertheless, we soon hope to reach an accord which will be very fruitful and enabling the two countries to coöperate in the European field."

Referring to his internal policy, Signor Mussolini reiterated what he said in Bari with reference to a higher social justice. By this, he said, he meant labor would be guaranteed work, equitable wages, liveable houses and the possibility of bettering its situation. He said the workmen have come ever closer to the Fascist revolution.

"Controlled by the Government," he said, "science must solve the problem of the redistribution of wealth. It is most paradoxical and cruel to find misery in the midst of wealth."

He said the twentieth century would be the century of Fascist civilization for Europe and America.

'Nazi' Hollanders Start Movement To Train Youth

Organization Like Scouts Kept Separate from All Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Neth.—In imitation of the German "Hitler-Junge" movement, the Dutch National Socialists have formed here a new youth organization called "National Youth Storm," which is to unite boys from 12 to 18 years under its orange banner, with blue circle round a white storm sea gull in the center.

This new organization has been formed, because the Dutch National Socialists do not allow members under the age of 18. The young National Socialists are to be taught scouting, national history, geography and national economics. They have also a uniform of a blue shirt, black tie, black shorts, black stockings and a cap of orange and black. As the youth organization is kept entirely separate from the political movement, the uniform of the boys does not come under the ban in the Netherlands on political uniforms.

The main Dutch National Socialist Movement was recently purged of several thousand members who were deemed undesirable, leaving the membership at about 25,000. The majority are juvenile members under the age of 25. The movement seems, however, to be gaining somewhat in influence, although not at such a rate that even a single seat out of the 100 in the second chamber of parliament would be likely to be obtained, were elections to be held now.

Moreover, there is considerable division among the Fascists in the Netherlands, there being a dozen or more National Socialist or Fascist movements, each having a "leader," with a following ranging from a few hundred to thousands.

Hungarian Hope Placed in Return Of Lost Remnants

Alliances Revising Pacts and Altering Status Quo Advised by Bethlen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Italy's moving from Germany toward France has caused Hungarian diplomats to reconsider Hungary's foreign policy, it is declared here.

Hungary's alarm has been especially emphasized by former Prime Minister, Count Stephan Bethlen, in an article that appeared in leading Hungarian papers. He points out that Hungary's supreme interest is to work for treaty revision, in order that the Hungarians who are under foreign rule may be restored to the mother country. They constitute a third of the Hungarian race he says, and he urges the Hungarian Government to do everything possible to prevent the denationalization of these minorities by the states that have annexed them.

According to him, this is the irreducible minimum on which every Hungarian Government must make its stand. However, it appears that Italy is now on the way to come to an understanding with France, and thus to enter the powerful bloc of anti-treaty revisionist states. If this does happen and Signor Benito Mussodini adds his influence to the great alliance based on the status quo in Europe, then the situation of Hungary and of Hungary's minorities will become much worse. If Italy reaches an understanding with the Little Entente and inaugurates a policy of economic and political coöperation with those states, then Hungary's fight for a recovery of its lost nationals will be extremely difficult. Hungary will be caught almost inextricably in France's status quo net.

Therefore, the Hungarians are considering a revision of their foreign policies. They must have to leave Italy and seek other allies. Germany, Poland and even Yugoslavia may offer more support than Italy. The Hungarians are letting Signor Mussolini know that they will not blindly follow him. They would like to see Italy, Germany and Austria work together for a new European situation; but if Italy comes out against that, Hungary will preserve freedom of action.

This is another case of those sudden changes in diplomatic combinations that so often took place in Europe during the time of the Emperors. Hungary makes no alliance merely for the sake of an alliance. It has only one aim: to recover its lost population and position, and will coöperate with any state that, for any motive, favors changing the status quo. Whatever the reshuffle may be or from wheresoever it may come, Hungary thinks it stands to win.

Amateur Talkies Perfected in Paris

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Amateur cinéma operators will now be able to produce talkies, thanks to a machine recently perfected here by two brothers, MM. Henri and Pierre Perreau.

Tolano-Cinéma is a simple machine which records sound on ordinary disks, from which it can almost immediately be reproduced again. The speed of the turntable on which the disk is placed can be synchronized to the speed of the amateur's movie camera and may be varied between 20 and 120 turns a minute. The machine is equipped with an amplifier which can be used, after a very small adjustment either for recording or for reproducing the sound.

League's Chaco Proffer Declined by Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 6 (By U. P.)—Paraguay has decided not to coöperate with the latest League of Natipns attempt to solve the Chaco war, it was learned here yesterday. The Government in a note to be dispatched today will inform Geneva that Paraguay prefers not to participate in negotiations with the special League Chaco Conciliation Committee.

It is reported without confirmation, that Brazil is drafting a new peace formula which will have the support of Argentina and the United States.

Argentina and Peru Observe Roadway Day

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (By U.P.)—Roadway Day was celebrated yesterday significantly on the first anniversary of the new public roads law. Newspapers printed maps of roads already constructed and those under construction.

LIMA, Peru, Oc. 6 (By U.P.)—The Day of the Roadway was observed here yesterday coincidentally with the fourth centenary of the founding of the Spanish city of Jauja. The Government decreed that no highway tolls should be paid yesterday, and announced the opening of new roads.

Award Made in Car Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6—Settlement of the long-standing car men's dispute with the Pittsburgh Railways Company has been reached by a special arbitration board's action in awarding the men a wage increase of approximately 20 per cent. The board at the same time recommended that the car men be placed in a five-day schedule instead of the present six-day work week, consequntly giving them their present pay for the shorter week.

Peruvian Ministry Sustained

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6 (By U. P.)—Congress voted confidence in the Government yesterday after rescinding a vote implying censure because the Finance Ministry had not presented a budget for 1935 before Aug. 31, as provided by the Constitution.

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Good Tackles Are Essential To Strong Team

Head Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy of Chicago Discusses Proper Play

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Two very good tackles are essential to the success of any football team, according to Clark D. Shaughnessy, interviewed in the midst of his second season as successor to Prof. A. A. Stagg, in charge of University of Chicago's gridiron fortunes. No matter what other assets a squad may have, he said, it will not go anywhere without a pair of outstanding tackles.

"Tulane's winning record in 1930-31 and 32," said Coach Shaughnessy, who found the southern university a stepping stone to the Big Ten eminence of the Midway here, "was based largely on the brilliant performances of Rucker and McCance, two of the best tackles I have seen in recent years."

In the estimation of the Chicago coach, who is a product of the Williams-Minnesota system; but a convert to the Rockne-Notre Dame school of football, the ideal tackle weighs near 225 pounds, is over six feet in height, more than 20 years of age, and a boy who has done hard manual labor most of his life. He is rugged and rough, glorying in hard body contact, able to take as well as give it, and asks no quarter as he gives none.

"Importance of the tackle," said the Maroon coach, "may be seen by observing how most running plays go either inside of or outside tackle. So the two tackles are the most important pillars of the team. If they crumble, the whole structure falls."

Tackle's Work Defensive

Primarily the tackle's function is defensive. If a tackle is superior on defense, he will be used in preference to a candidate who may be much better on the offensive, according to Shaughnessy. The tackle's job is to stop every play coming on his side of the line, from center to end. The other side of the line is the responsibility of the other tackle.

How much of the offense depends on getting the defensive tackle out of the play is shown when teams frequently send two or more blockers after him. Then he is compelled to deal with two rivals at once. He pushes one away with his hands, applied to the blocker's head, and butts the other off with his hip. The tackle is supposed to be so big and rangy he can get rid of both simultaneously and stay in the play.

"On defense the tackle takes a stance on the scrimmage line higher than other linemen. This is because he cannot limit his activities nor commit himself anywhere in advance. He must stand so he can see everything going on. He is usually big enough to do this and ward off blockers while he sizes up the situation. If he is short, however, he must get down lower than anybody else, forget about seeing what is developing, and submarine through, taking a chance he will stop something," the Chicago coach explained.

Lining up on defense, the tackle takes a slightly different position according to the type of formation assumed by the opposing offense, he said. Against the balanced line, he takes his stance just outside the opposing end. Against an unbalanced formation, the tackle on the long side posts himself just off the outside shoulder of the opposing end; but the tackle on the short side stands in front of or just off the inside shoulder of the rival end. When a back of the offense takes a line position outside of his own end, the tackle moves over and considers the back the end.

Breaks Up Interference

"Contrary to popular belief," said Coach Shaughnessy, "a tackle may be brilliant without actually bringing down the ball runner frequently with his own arms. His first duty is to break up the interference, strip the runner of all blockers, and lay him bare for other defenders to bring down. If, in addition to smashing the interference, he can get to the ball carrier, he marks himself an exceptional tackle. Coaches feel, however, when the tackle does his bit he has done a man's work and should be able to trust his teammates to finish the job."

Tackles, therefore, are instructed never to dodge the interference in an effort to get at the ball carrier. He said they must stay in front of the play, give no ground, and drive through to make the tackle if they can dispose of the interferers. Tackles must not dance in front of the interference, but should make a fast, aggressive charge, keeping on the feet for continued action after the first contact.

"Two types of game are played by tackles on defense," said Coach Shaughnessy. "These are the charging game and the waiting game. A tackle should not specialize in either charging or waiting, but ought to vary his play as the situation demands. If he charges in deep against open or reverse plays, he may be caught out of position. If he waits at the scrimmage line on a hard-driving power thrust he may be driven back by its momentum.

"Usually the scouts reporting on prospective opponents indicate whether the tackle should, in general, play a waiting or charging game. However, teams have been known to change their offensive strategy, and a tackle must be always on the alert to alter his methods to cope with the opponents' action, regardless of what is planned in advance.'

Should Be Big and Sturdy

Tackles are cautioned against charging too deep across the scrimmage line. A yard is usually considered plenty. If the tackle goes deeper, he may overrun the play, make an opening, or expose himself to cross blocking. After his first charge across the line, he is advised to seek contact with opponents, as his struggles with them will muddle up any running play coming his way. He must avoid getting tangled up or taken off his feet. If a forward pass should develop, for example, he should be able to resume his charge and hurry the pass thrower.

"If in addition to being big and sturdy," said the coach, "a tackle candidate is clever on his feet and can run 100 yards in 11 seconds, or the gridiron equivalent thereof, he may be used on offense to come out of the line and run interference, go down under punts to down receivers, or even drop back and throw passes.

"Michigan has displayed some versatile tackles in recent years, who were not only brilliant in the ordinary functions, but, like F. M. Wistert '34 last year, were also used a great deal for throwing passes." He declined to name other outstanding tackles of recent seasons, except to say Edward Krause '34 of Notre Dame played a great game against Army last fall.

Teams using the double wingback formations especially run the tackles out to clear the way for ball carriers. Their methods then are similar to the guards coming out. The system used at Chicago, however, does not lend itself to tackles running interference. Besides, Coach Shaughnessy believes they have enough else to do.

A Clever Piece of Tackle Work

How a Tackle Disposes of Two Blockers Simultaneously. The Defensive Tackle, in White, Shoves Off the Blocker on the Left With His Hands, at the Same Time Hitting the Blocker on the Right With His Hip. He Does Not Stay With Them, But Once Hitting, He Keeps His Feet and Knifes Through Between Them to His Objective

On Defense, the Tackle Stands Higher Than Others on the Scrimmage Line. He Is Responsible for More Territory and Must See Everything Going On. He Takes a Stance With Legs Widespread, Crouched, But Still High, So He Can See, Make an Aggressive Charge, or Stand and Rebuff an Initial Offensive Charge Until He Decides Which Way the Play Is Developing.

Few Changes Made In Football Rules

FOOTBALL rule changes for 1934 were minor in nature. The circumference of the ball has been diminished slightly, giving it a slightly narrower perspective and making it a little easier to grip and throw. The difference is hardly perceptible to the eye, however.

The chief change takes place in the forward pass over the end zone. Heretofore a grounded or incomplete pass over the goal line and into the end zone automatically gave the ball to the opponent on his own 20-yard line. That has been changed so that the first forward to fail in the end zone, unless on fourth down, is simply an incompleted pass and goes to the attacking team at the point of scrimmage; but the second one goes to the defending team on its 20-yard line the same as any one did in years past.

The penalty whereby the loss of five yards was inflicted for a second incompleted forward pass in one series of four downs has also been removed.

Don Budge Scores In Straight Sets Over L. R. Stoefen

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, American Davis Cup doubles star, was ushered out of the Pacific coast tennis championships yesterday by 19-year-old Donald Budge of Oakland. Budge bested Stoefen in straight sets, 6—4, 9—7, 6—0 to advance to the finals of the men's singles.

The third seeded Oakland youth, national clay court doubles titlist, played steady ball, his confidence increasing as the match progressed.

Budge reached the semifinals by defeating Gene Smith, Berkeley 7—5, 6—2 earlier in the day. Stoefen disposed of Larry Hall, San Francisco, 9—7, 10—8, after a hard battle in the quarterfinals.

Fred Perry of England, holder of most of the important titles in the world, won a quarterfinal match from Gene Mako of Los Angeles 2—6, 6—4, 6—0. The English star played in lazy fashion in the first set. He will meet Bud Chandler of Berkeley, former national intercollegiate titlist, in semifinals today to determine the right to meet Budge for the championship.

Freda James of England proved too steady for Betty M. Nuthall and defeated her countrywoman 6—2, 6—4, in a semifinal women's singles match. In the finals Miss James will meet another countrywoman, Katherine E. Stammers, who beat Mrs. Edith Jensen, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3.

College Football Results

Akron 26, Kent State 0.
Albion 7, Adrian 0.
Alva T. 25, Panhandle Aggies 7.
Apprentice School 14, Louisburg 0.
Arizona 7, Colorado Aggies 3.
Augustana 47, Western Union 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 10, John Carroll 7.
Ball State 20, Central Normal 0.
Butler 25, Franklin 0.
Bucknell 0, Penn M. C. 0.
Catawba 24, Newberry 0.
Central Missouri 0, Central C. 0.
Colorado T. 40, Western State 0.
Columbia (Ore.) 13, Albany College 0.
Daniel Baker 6, John Tarleton 6.
DePaul 20, St. Ambrose 6.
Detroit 25, Western S. T. 7.
Duquesne 99, Ashland 0.
Eastern (Ill.) Normal 38, Oakland City 0.
Erskine 2, Appalachian 0.
Fort Hays State 15, Emporia T. 0.
Georgetown 20, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
George Washington 0, Denver 0.
Henderson 27, Louisiana Tech 0.
Hendrix 18, Monticello A. & M. 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 0, St. Louis 0.
James Millikin 41, Wheaton 0.
Jamestown (N. D.) 27, Manitoba 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 13, Bethany (Kas.) 6.
Kemper Military 13, Missouri Valley 6.
Loyola (La.) 43, Arizona State 0.
Loyola (N. O.) 21, Mercer 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 18, Western Carolina T. 6.
Mason City Jr. 54, Ellsworth (Iowa) 0.
Midland 41, Hebron 0.
Millsaps 7, Mississippi State 6.
Milwaukee S. T. 18, Platteville S. T. 13.
Mississippi 19, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Morris Harvey 20, Concord 7.
Muskingum 28, Marietta 6.
Nebraska Wesleyan 14, Kearney Teach. 0.
N. D. State 27, St. Thomas (Minn.) 0.
Ohio Northern 13, Heidelberg 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 21, Dayton 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 7, Drake 0.
Oklahoma Baptists 10, Durant T. 0.
Oregon L. 0, Pacific 0.
Parsons 7, Carthage 0.
Potomac S. 32, William & Mary (N. D.) 0.
Rapid City S. of M. 7, Aberdeen N. N. 6.
Rochester J. 40, Waukon 0.
Rockhurst 20, Baker 13.
Salem 12, West Liberty 0.
Sam Houston T. 6, Ada T. 6.
Southeast Mo. T. 14, Southern Ill. N. 6.
Simpson 14, Penn 0.
Southwestern (Kas.) 7, C. of Emporia 0.
Spring Hill 7, Southwestern (La.) 6.
St. Benedicts 38, Hastings 13.
St. Vincent 14, Waynesburg 6.
Tarkio 13, Doane 6.
Temple 40, Texas A. and M. 6.
Texas Tech 14, Baylor 7.
Thiel 12, Geneva 7.
Upper Iowa 18, Buena Vista 7.
Union (Tenn.) 19, Tennessee P. I. 0.
West Texas T. 20, Texas S. of M. 6.
Wentworth Military 7, Missouri Valley 0.
William Jewell 6, Ottawa 6.
Wichita 13, Oklahoma City 6.
Xavier 30, Findlay 3.

Dorothy Traung On Threshold Of Golfing Career

Meets Virginia Van Wie For United States Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Penna., Oct. 6—A young girl on the threshold of her golfing career, stood this morning on the clubhouse tee of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, to oppose the United States champion for the past two years in the final round of the national women's golf championship at 36 holes. Dorothy Traung, 20-year-old player of San Francisco, sturdily, even heavily built, had reached that eminence in her first tournament, after progressing over players of international prominence through the earlier rounds, and was now opposing Virginia Van Wie, fresh from her triumph over Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., five times winner as Glenna Collett.

Starting with the same medal score as the champion, 86, Miss Traung had defeated in turn Dorothy Gardner of Weirton, W. Va., by the crushing score of 9 and 7, and followed the same day by eliminating Diana Fishwick, one of the best golfers of the British Curtis Cup team, 3 and 2. Mrs. R. C. Lake, a heroine of many title tourneys, though never winner, followed, and tested the courage of the younger player by carrying her to the nineteenth hole. Then another new sensation, Mrs. Carl H. Donner, fell a victim, also 3 and 2, and yesterday Mrs. Opal S. Hill, another player of experience, yielded to the youngster on that same sixteenth green, also 3 and 2.

Notable Victory

Miss Van Wie won her way to the finals yesterday with a notable victory over the five-time champion, Mrs. Vare, who came back to championship play this week after a two-year absence, occupied with family affairs, but had been displaying all her oldtime wizardry of stroke through the testing eliminations. But when the present champion encountered her, Mrs. Vare faltered a bit in her accuracy and length off the tees, and with Miss Van Wie using every bit of her skill, this match also came to a finish on the sixteenth green, also 3 and 2. Curiously, a comparison of the medal scores of the two winners brought them out all even at that point, with each scoring 3 birdies and going out in par figures.

Miss Traung gained her first advantage over Mrs. Hill on the fourth hole, with a birdie 3, after they had halved the first three, but Mrs. Hill got it back on the sixth, when the second shot of Miss Traung was short of the green. But trouble for Mrs. Hill on the seventh placed the youngster in the lead once more, and she practically clinched the match with a perfect pitch from the tee in the short ninth, followed by a six-foot putt, for a 2, while Mrs. Hill's tee shot landed in a trap. A pair of birdies halved the 10th, but three putts for Mrs. Hill lost the 11th, when both were in trouble on the way. More overshooting by the veteran lost her the 13th, while Miss Traung was playing steady golf, placing her 4 up with five to go. They halved the next, leaving her dormie 4, but Mrs. Hill exerted her full skill, and a birdie held off disaster for the moment. But the short 16th yielded another par to Miss Traung, and this ended the match.

Issue Settled on Ninth

Though Mrs. Vare was below the form she showed earlier in the week, she put a hard battle against her successor, and again it was the ninth hole that really settled the issue. They had seesawed through the earlier holes, Miss Van Wie being the winner on the second, fifth and eighth, chiefly through her better distance and direction from the tee, while Mrs. Vare won the third and seventh, when her opponent got into trouble. But when they got to the ninth tee, Miss Van Wie pitched a shot directly at the pin, and though the backspin failed to bring it quite to the hole, it left an easy putt. Then Mrs. Vare failed to reach the green, and though her explosion from the trap was good, the ensuing putt ended the play, 2 to 4. This left the champion 2 up for her inward journey, and though a birdie for Mrs. Vare lessened the score to 1 up after the tenth, more direction trouble lost Mrs. Vare three of the next four holes, placing Miss Van Wie also at dormie 4. Mrs. Vare managed to capture the fifteenth, as Mrs. Hill had done, but again a pair of 3s on the next ended the battle. The summary:

Women's United States Golf Championship Semifinal Round

Dorothy Traung, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 3 and 2.
Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Bala, Penna., 3 and 2.

Pickups

JACK ROTHROCK, the husky right fielder of the Cardinals, is the "forgotten man" so far in the World Series, yet he has been one of the best men on the field in every game. Yesterday he drove in two runs and scored another himself, and, although his average in the three games is only .250, he manages to come through in the pinches. The former Red Sox outfielder has been in every inning of every game the Cardinals have played this season.

* * *

Mickey Cochrane, catcher and manager of the Tigers, waited three years to do what he did yesterday in the seventh inning. He threw out Pepper Martin in an attempted steal of third base. In the 1931 World Series Martin ran wild on the bases at the expense of Cochrane's throwing arm.

* * *

Dazzy Vance, the former Brooklyn speedball ace and at one time the greatest right-handed pitcher in the major leagues, was pitching to the Cardinals in batting practice before yesterday's game. Vance waited a long time for the chance to work in a series and now that it has come it looks as if he won't be called upon.

Tilden to Help Fund

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. Frank Baehr, president of the Exchange Club, announced last night that Bill Tilden, Vinnie Richards, Frank Hunter and A. H. Chapin Jr., will exhibit their wares at Pratt Field here on Oct. 12 when the Exchange Club will close its campaign to raise $3500 for a camp devoted to ailing and needy children.

Wesleyan Reelects Edgar

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 6 (AP)—John W. Edgar of Jersey City, N. J., was elected Wesleyan varsity baseball captain today for the second consecutive time. Edgar prepared at Newark Academy and is a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Cardinals Take Lead in Series; Paul Dean and Rothrock Star

Young Dean Pitches Shutout Ball for Eight Innings and Finally Wins, 4 to 1—Cards' Right Fielder Accounts for Three of His Team's Four Runs

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis Nationals	2	1	.667
Detroit Americans	1	2	.333

Result Oct. 5
St. Louis 4, Detroit 1.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—Led into action before a roaring crowd of home folks by John Leonard (Pepper) Martin, the St. Louis Cardinals sent another member of the Dean family into the ranks of the Detroit Tigers yesterday and captured the third game of baseball's world championship battle with a spectacular flourish.

Paul Dean, 21-year-old freshman member of the celebrated pitching brothers, picked up where Dizzy left off in the first game and pitched the National League champions to a decisive 4-to-1 victory with an astonishing exhibition under almost continual pressure.

Wild throughout the first six innings but absolutely invincible with his fast ball's "hop" until the ninth, when big Hank Greenberg's triple to the center-field wall scored Jo-Jo White with the only Tiger run, Dean twice turned back Detroit with the bases full. He left a total of 13 Bengals stranded on the bases, one short of the World Series record made by the Chicago Cubs of 1910 against the Athletics, as he scattered the eight opposing hits and struck out seven.

Martin, flashing for the first time the batting form that made him the hero of the Cardinals' 1931 World Series triumph over Philadelphia, led the long-range attack that routed Tommy Bridges, slim curve-ball star, within five innings. Before Martin finally was thrown out by Mickey Cochrane trying to steal third in the seventh, Martin collected a triple and a double. Both hits banged against the right-field screen and scored half the St. Louis runs.

Martin Leads Attack

Martin started the scoring in his first turn at bat with a hit that he stretched to three bases with the aid of one of his famous head-first slides. His booming double in the fifth was followed by Jack Rothrock's triple down the left field line and Manager Frank Frisch's second single, and put the climax to the closing Cardinal rally that chased Bridges from the box. Rothrock drove in two runs and scored another himself during the game.

Elon Hogsett checked the National League champions for the rest of the game. Paul Dean meanwhile settled down with the assurance given by his four-run lead and came within only one putout of chalking up a shutout in his first World Series appearance. There were two out in the ninth when Greenberg, after two futile swings, lashed the ball over Ernie Orsatti's head, thereby saving the Tigers from complete humiliation at the hands of the youthful right-hander.

The Cardinals, coming back swiftly to dominate the play and justify the heavy odds in their favor, after being beaten in a 12-inning thriller the day before in Detroit by Lynwood (Schoolboy) Rowe, moved into a 2-to-1 lead in the fight for the big share of the spoils. With two more games on home grounds before the battle can be carried back to Jungletown, the National Leaguers now have a pronounced upper hand on the pitching side and look to be on their way to victory, unless Rowe can perform some more heroics.

Carleton vs. Auker

Frisch decided last night to send his remaining right-handed regular, James (Tex) Carleton, in quest of a third triumph today, with Dizzy Dean slated to make his second start in the Sunday game. Cochrane meanwhile intends to gamble himself with a freshman star, Elden Auker, who came up from the Texas League last season and helped carry the Tigers to the pennant with his deceptive underhand delivery.

Unless the Tigers can shake off their batting slump, however, there doesn't seem to be much chance for Cochrane's crew to win the series. They were more impotent in the pinches yesterday than in any of the three games played so far, bringing home only one of the 14 men who got to first base or beyond.

While the crowd of 34,073 cash customers alternately jeered the American Leaguers or roared their approval of Paul Dean's successful escapes from trouble, the Tigers gave one of the most futile exhibitions at the plate in World Series history. With the aid of five passes and a hit batsman by Dean, as well as eight safeties, Detroit had men on bases in seven of the nine innings. Twice, in the third and fourth, they filled the bags with two out, but Billy Rogell flied out to end the third and Charley Gehringer, who had hit safely on his first two trips to the plate, grounded weakly to Frisch as the climax of the fourth frame.

Greenberg, Gehringer, Cochrane, Rogell and Fox each missed two chances to do some damaging stick-work with runners aboard, but in monotonous succession, from the first to the sixth, they were handcuffed by Dean's effective work in the "clutches."

St. Louis Nationals

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Martin, 3b	3	2	2	5	2	1	0
Rothrock, rf	4	1	1	3	3	0	1
Frisch, 2b	4	0	1	2	5	0	1
Medwick, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Collins, 1b	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Delancey, c	4	0	1	2	9	0	0
Orsatti, cf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Durocher, ss	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
P. Dean, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	9	15	27	3	1

Detroit Americans

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
White, cf	5	1	3	4	4	0	0
Cochrane, c	3	0	0	0	6	3	0
Gehringer, 2b	5	0	2	3	3	3	0
Greenberg, 1b	4	0	1	3	8	0	0
Goslin, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Rogell, ss	4	0	1	1	1	2	2
Owen, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fox, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bridges, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hogsett, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	1	8	11	24	9	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Runs batted in, Rothrock 2, P. Dean, Frisch, Greenberg. Earned runs, Detroit 1, St. Louis 4. Two-base hits, Delancey, Gehringer, Martin. Three-base hits, Martin, Rothrock, Greenberg. Double plays, Cochrane to Gehringer, Rogell to Gehringer to Greenberg. Left on bases, Detroit 13, St. Louis 6. Bases on balls, off Bridges 1 (Orsatti); off Hogsett 1 (Martin); off P. Dean 5 (Cochrane 2, Goslin, Bridges, Greenberg). Struck out, by Bridges 3, (Medwick, Delancey, P. Dean); by Hogsett 2 (Orsatti, Medwick); by P. Dean 7 (Cochrane, Bridges, Greenberg, Owen, Fox, Hogsett, Goslin). Hits, off Bridges 8 in 4 innings (none out in fifth); off Hogsett 1 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Dean (Owen); by Bridges (Orsatti). Umpires, Geisel, American League, plate; Reardon, National League, first base; Owens, American League, second base; Klem, National League, third base. Time of game, 2h. 7m.

World Series Data

Third Game Statistics

Attendance	34,073
Gross receipts	$148,313.00
Commissioner's share	22,246.95
Players' pool	75,630.63
Each league's share	12,606.60
Each club's share	12,606.60

Total Three-Game Statistics

Attendance	120,029
Gross receipts	$438,783.00
Commissioner's share	64,317.45
Players' pool	218,679.33
Each league's share	36,446.84
Each club's share	36,446.84

Bob Kat II Defeats Kyla Second Time

Seawanhaka Cup Standing

Yacht and Country	Won	Lost	P. C.
Bob Kat II, United States	2	0	1.000
Kyla, Scotland	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 6—Another victory and Bob Kat II will successfully defend the Seawanhaka Cup for the United States against the challenge of Kyla representing Scotland. The second race of the series was held yesterday and Bob Kat II made it two straight by winning over a six-mile triangular course, twice round, by a margin of 1m. 13s. It is interesting to note that that is exactly the same margin as she had the previous day over a windward-leeward course.

Yesterday's race was held under boisterous conditions. There was a 20-mile breeze blowing out of the east-south-east, but the skippers did not seem to mind that as they pounded over the course with their sails filled to the limit. Skipper R. B. Meyer had his six-meter yacht out in front early in the race and was never caught. The summary:

Seawanhaka Cup Yacht Match—Second Race. Course—Six-Mile Triangle, Twice Round. Start—1:10 p. m.

Yacht and Skipper—	Finish
Bob Kat II, R. B. Meyer	3:05:57
Kyla, William Russell	3:07:10

New York Holds Narrow Lead for the Lesley Cup

PINE VALLEY, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—New York held a narrow four-point lead over the Massachusetts defenders of the Lesley Cup at the close of the first day's play in the annual 10-man team golf classic last night.

Rounding the sandy course in a chilly rain, the New Yorkers piled up 30 points while the Bay State team was tallying 26. Pennsylvania's 10 was third with 24, and Canada at the bottom of the list with a mere 10.

One dispute broke the calm of the tourney opening. At the seventh hole in a singles match, Colin Rankin, of Canada, and W. B. McCullough, of Pennsylvania, played the wrong balls. Because each man in the foursome was playing every other, no rule was found to cover the incident. Rankin, who took two strokes with McCullough's ball, was marked up for three losses, the Pennsylvanian, who socked Rankin's ball once, was penalized once.

Max Marston, of Pennsylvania, former United States amateur champion, defeated Jess Sweetser of New York, national amateur champion in 1922 and one time British amateur titlist, 3 and 1, in one of the day's most popular matches.

Ownership of the cup, which has been in competition since 1905, will be decided today.

Hilcher Beats Columbus, 6-4

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Harry Hilcher, tall right-hander, pitched Toronto back into the Little World Series here last night, the Maple Leafs beating Columbus, 6 to 4. The victory makes the count three to two for Columbus for the series. Toronto jumped on big Ed Greer with a five-hit, four-run barrage in the first inning, routing him with two men out. Then the Red Birds came back and scored two in their half of the first inning off Schott, chasing him from the mound with none out and men on second and third. Hilcher took the mound and was greeted by Heath's double, which sent the two runners home, knotting the score. But that was the last offensive gesture for the American Association champs. Hilcher allowed only two hits the rest of the way, a single by Cullop in the third and another by Heath in the seventh.

College Soccer Results

Springfield 3, S. S. Caledonia 1.

Beccali Fails In Attempt for Mark On Stadium Track

No competition, a fall, and a crash into an Italian photographer, obliterated any chance Luigi Beccali, Milan University student and Italian Olympic champion, had of breaking the 1500-meter record at the Harvard Stadium yesterday. The invading Italian track and field athletes did not win the meet either, with eight firsts for the Americans to five for the visiting contingent.

Beccali's time of 4m. 2s. was 13 seconds over his Olympic mark of 3m. 49s., made at Los Angeles in 1932. He probably lost three or four seconds in the fall and one or two in the crash with the photographer, both of which came at the finish of the third lap and start of the fourth, respectively. He began to fade as soon as he went out front. Up to this point he was running well, being a fifth of a second faster at the halfway point than on the day he set the 3m. 49s. record.

The other feature race of the meet saw Umberto Cerati, Milan student, score a second victory over Joe McCluskey, New York A. C., in the 3000-meter run. He beat McCluskey at this distance last spring in Europe, but yesterday he left the former Fordham runner with ease by a burst of speed that carried him through to the finish in the fastest 3000-meter race ever run on the Stadium track and to a mark about five seconds faster than the Italian record. Cerati's time was 8m. 32.8s.

Milton Greene, Harvard ineligible track man last year, was the individual feature of the meet capturing three of the eight firsts taken by the Americans. He opened the meet by winning the 100-meter dash and followed with victories in the 110-meter hurdles and the running broad jump.

100-Meter Dash—Won by Milton Green, Harvard; Tullio Gonnelli, Bologna, second; Ulrico Di Blas, Padua, third. Time—11.2s.

400-Meter Run—Won by Ivan Fuqua, Indiana; Mario Rabaglino, Turin, second; Timothy Ring, Holy Cross, third. Time—49.6s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Milton Green, Harvard; Giorgia Oberweger, Bologna, second; Henry Withington, Harvard, third. Time—15.3s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Luigi Beccali, Milan; Morton Jenkins, M. I. T., second; James Downey, Boston College, third. Time—4.02s.

400-Meter Relay—Won by Italy (Ulrico De Blas, Padua; Nino Larocchi, Milan; Tullio Gonnelli, Bologna; Mario Rabaglino, Turin); Americans (Eddie Calvin, Harvard; Eddie Cady, B. C.; John Joyce, B. C.; John McManus, B. C.). Time—44s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Eugene Cooper, M. I. T.; Carlo Poma, Turin, second; Raffaele Bicci, Florence, third. Time—2m. 8s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by Umberto Cerati, Milan; Joseph McCluskey, N. Y. A. C., second; Francis Lang, Boston College, third. Time—8m. 32.8s.

1600-Meter Relay—Won by Italy (Mario Rabaglino, Turin; Umberto Ridi, Florence; Tullio Gonnelli, Bologna; Luigi Beccali, Milan); Americans (Joseph Murphy, Holy Cross; Lary Scanlon, Holy Cross; Robert Bolivar, B. U.; Douglas Raymond, B. U.). Time—3m. 33.4s.

High Jump—Won by Giorgia Spitz, New York, height 6ft. 3½in.; Renato Dotti, Bologna, and James Sandler, Northeastern, tied for second. Height—6ft. 1½in.

Discus Throw—Won by Giorgia Oberweger, Bologna, distance 141ft. 9¼in.; Benvenuto Mignani, Bologna, second, distance 141ft. 7½in.; John Dean, Harvard, third, distance 140ft. 10¼in.

Broad Jump—Won by Milton Green, Harvard, distance 21ft. 10¾in.; Fulco Guglielmi, Pisa, second, distance 21ft. 7½in.; Don Rodman, Dartmouth, third, distance 21ft. 5in.

Shotput—Won by John Dean, Harvard, distance 47ft. ¾in.; Guy Milbrandt, Northeastern, second, distance 46ft. 4in.; Benvenuto Mignani, Bologna, third; distance 43ft. 10in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Richard Johnson, Harvard, distance 185ft. 5in.; William Bachanouskas, Boston University, second, distance 183ft. 3in.; L. Lacey, Colgate, third, distance 161ft. 10½in.

Springfield and Cubs Still Seeking for Ice

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—With Springfield and Boston still seeking ice on which to play, the Canadian-American Hockey League yesterday was unable to complete arrangements for the opening of the 1934-35 season at a meeting held here.

The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, represented by Harold Dibblee, indicated they were ready to reëstablish a farm club at Springfield, but to date had been unable to come to terms for a rink. The Boston Cubs were in the same predicament although it was thought their difficulties would be ironed out within a few days as their parent club, the Bruins, had come to terms with the management of the Boston Garden.

James E. Dooley, president of the circuit, was appointed to settle the difficulties of the two clubs and report back at a meeting to be held either Oct. 10 or 13, at which time the schedule will be completed. The tentative opening date was set for Nov. 10.

In addition to President Dooley those present at the session were: Art Ross, Boston; Jean Dubuc, Providence; Nathan Podloff, New Haven; Bernard Krow, Philadelphia and Roy Halpin, Quebec.

Canadiens Sign Amateurs

MONTREAL, Oct. 6 (AP)—Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield, amateur forwards, entered professional hockey ranks yesterday by signing contracts with Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Harvard-Bates football contest today at Soldiers Field, Boston, will mark the seventeenth consecutive game for Capt. Herman Gundlach of Harvard. He has not missed a game in two years of varsity competition.

* * *

Followers of fencing—some 250 of them—gathered in the Harvard indoor athletic building Thursday to watch an exhibition fencing match between the Italian college athletes and prominent Bostonians, but they were doomed to disappointment as the tourists did not arrive. They had boarded the wrong train in New York and arrived in Cincinnati instead of Boston. A telegram from Cincinnati explained matters. Meanwhile exhibition bouts between members of the touring Italian boxing team were offered, and Joseph L. Levis of the Boston A. A. put on an exhibition fencing match with Carlo Brusotti.

* * *

Prof. Chester N. Greenough of Harvard has been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Henry Pennypacker on Harvard's committee on the regulation of athletic sports.

* * *

Arlington Mills C. C. is the champion team of the Massachusetts State Cricket League for 1934. The advisory committee of the league met recently and threw out the protest of the Wanderers' C. C. against Arlington Mills. Standards and Bermudians will battle for the runnerup position in the league as well as for the Bobby Burns Cup, which goes to the second-place team. On Oct. 12 at Franklin Field Arlington Mills will clash with the pick of the league in the big game of the season.

Leslie Cottrell of Bear Hill, chairman of the publicity committee, has announced that Lewis Mayers of the Louisquissett Golf Club in Providence has been nominated for reelection as president of the New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association. Jack Shea of Kernwood was nominated honorary president; Dick May of Metacomet, vice-president; Marty Keane of Walpole, secretary-treasurer; Cottrell, Gene Anderson of Colonial, Walter Cosgrove of Wachusett, John Cowan of Oakley, Roy Bronsdon, new Wiano pro; James Young, South Hadley; Ernie Ryall of Maine, and John Bernardi of Charles River, directors.

* * *

Guy Haines, son of Bill Haines, the Mass. Tech rowing coach, is expected to stroke the varsity eight at M. I. T. in its races next season. Young Haines only weighs 155 pounds, but he has plenty of power.

* * *

Tomorrow the pick of the intercollegiate football world will be seen in action at Fenway Park when the Boston Redskins take on the New York Giants in the opening game of the local professional football season. The game starts at 2:30 p. m. A year ago the Boston team beat out the Giants by one point in a thrilling battle. The score was 21 to 20.

Amusements

LOWELL INSTITUTE
Free Public Lectures
Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Lectures for Industrial Foremen, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, 491 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed, stamped envelope.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee

BOSTON
SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
KREISLER
Opening Concerts Oct. 12-13
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
SUNDAY, OCT. 28, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

Peoples Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
Sale of Season Tickets closes Oct. 10th
FIRST CONCERT:
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 21st
Single Tickets $0.50, .75, $1, on sale after Oct. 11th in Jordan Hall

PLYMOUTH—Eves. 8:10 Sharp
Mat. Today 2:10 Sharp
The Theatre Guild Present
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
"AH, WILDERNESS"
with GEORGE M. COHAN
Eves. 77c to $2.50—Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 77c to $2. Plus Tax
SAVE BY SUBSCRIBING

KEITH'S MEMORIAL THEATRE
Fourth and Final Week!
The COUNT of MONTE CRISTO
WITH ROBERT DONAT—ELISSA LANDI
NEW YORK, N. Y.

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA COMPANY from London
This entire week: Eve. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"THE GONDOLIERS." "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Oct. 11-13. "Patience." Entire week Oct. 15 "The Mikado." Oct. 22-24. "Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Oct. 25-27. "

Political Umbrellas Are All Up Plans for Columbus Day Made

(Continued from Page 1)

ble for or . . . involved in his plight. By painstaking nourishment . . . he can be reclaimed to normal, happy living."

Miscellaneous

When Notes Freeze

The freezing point of water is well known. Before today no one probably thought of an official freezing point of musicians. But Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor of the ERA orchestra, faced with winter concerts, last night made the important announcement that he had discovered the freezing point of music, would govern his coming concerts accordingly. The temperature—55 degrees. Below that musical instruments will contract, play flat. Shivering musicians may also add an unwritten tremolo.

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Two-Foot Dash

Corrado Rizzo, eager to drive, paid $2 for a test to a highway inspector yesterday, hopped in his car. Too eager, Corrado failed to see a truck ahead. A dash of two feet, a crash, and the test ride was ended. Corrado contends he can pass any driving test, but will now study self-restraint.

♪ ♪ ♪

Demotorized Police

Cambridge's police department has been under criticism for some time. Last night came the last straw. Four police cruising cars, two patrol wagons and an ambulance make up the motorized force of the university city. The four cruisers and the two wagons have been in the repair shop for some days. Last night only the ambulance remained to answer an emergency call. On the way back it caught fire. Racing at its top speed of 20 miles an hour the police got it to the station, poured buckets of water on the blaze. That left the police with the prospect of walking on the next call, ruefully surveying a demotorized department.

Sabotage Charged In Slums Project

(Continued from Page 1)

earner the privileges of owning a home.

"Until we remove this vicious speculation in land," the state consultant affirmed, "we cannot expect to conduct business or build homes on a sound, economic basis."

For illustration, Mr. Hartman cited a case of land speculation in New York. The real estate owner's land was assessed by the community at $107,000. The State wanted to buy it for slum clearance. For some reason, not quite clear, a contract was made for the Government to pay $800,000 for the property. It was signed by federal officials without knowing what was going on.

A dispute arose, the contract was reanalized and the amount of $500,000 ultimately paid for the property. Mr. Hartman explained this profitable venture for the land owner as a rebuke to special privileges. It revealed among other things that many owners of idle lands, through political influence, were able to carry property for years under assessments that represented only a portion of the true value.

A solution for such practices would be a state or community housing authority, according to Mr. Hartman, whose business it would be to see that proper assessments are fixed on idle property, that could take land for slum clearance without a lot of red tape, issue bonds and virtually serve as a governmental entity in itself.

Mr. Hartman insisted that until such authority is set up in Massachusetts, there will never be a home built for the one-third of the State's population making less than the average wage.

"These people take what they can get," he said, "and usually they are places that break down moral stamina and help light the fires of Communism."

Many of the existing evils, the state consultant stated, could be removed by taxing land on its economic value. Pittsburgh, he says, has turned most of its lands to profitable use by this procedure. Under this system, land becomes more valuable when it is in use. No encouragement is given to real estate interests to hold land for inflation.

FHA Meddlers Warned

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Chairman Thomas C. Malley of the Federal Housing Administration committee here yesterday issued a warning against promoters said to be offering their services to contractors and others for a $50 fee "to handle their interests in the FHA program." Denying authorization for such activity, chairman Malley denounced the practice.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocast

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radiocaster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. His topic will be "Is War Between Great Britain and the United States Impossible?" WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Want a Maine Farm? Well, Here's Chance For Two-Year Trial

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 6 (AP)—Unless a "desirable party" embraces the opportunity to occupy it, there's to be an "abandoned" farm in South Portland about next Jan. 1.

Unlike many a discouraged tiller of the soil, the owner is not deserting his fields because of the poverty of their soil. On the contrary, he says the farm "makes money." But this particular farmer expects to have pressing business in Washington when 1935 rolls around. A succinct classified "ad" in today's newspapers told the story:

"My house and farm in South Portland for rent to desirable party. Simon H. Hamlin. 66 Parrott Street."

The advertisement was inserted by Representative-elect Hamlin, dirt farmer and Democrat, who made Maine political history last month by winning election to the First District Congressional seat. "Sime" doesn't want to sell the old farm, because he expects to return to it, although not in any particular hurry.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents George M. Cohan in this Eugene O'Neill comedy. 8:10.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern's musical comedy. 8:15.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Last day of this revue, with Clifton Webb, Ethel Waters, Helen Broderick and Dorothy Stone. 8:20.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). With Cleo Mayfield and Cecil Lean. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Hat, Coat and Gloves," with Ricardo Cortez. 2:10, 5:10, 7:50, 10:25. Also John Boles in "Wild Gold."

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." A film filled with moving beauty. Short subjects include a Walt Disney colored Silly Symphony and the first films in series on symphony orchestras and geology. Also a travel picture showing the wheels of progress turning in Manchukuo. 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Madame Du Barry," with Dolores Del Rio. A Warner Brothers' impression of the magnificence and the intrigues of the French court. Ted Lewis and his band on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra plays selections from "Rigoletto." 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Big Hearted Herbert." Guy Kibbee is starred in this screen version of the comedy now playing on the Hollis stage. Fenway at 1:40, 4:09, 6:38, 9:07. Paramount at 9, 11 a. m., 1:55, 4, 6:26, 8:51. Also Mae West in "Belle of the Nineties."

STRAND—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 1, 3:53, 6:46, 9:39. And "Affairs of a Gentleman," with Paul Lukas.

TREMONT—George Arliss in "Voltaire." and Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." Various short subjects. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Little King cartoon; "Mountain Melody;" "Screen Snapshots;" Harry Langdon in "Petting Preferred;" other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

BOSTON—Russ Columbo in "Wake up and Dream." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:09 a. m., 1:10, 4:19, 7:28, 10:37.

STATE—Constance Bennett in "Outcast Lady," screen version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat." Also second feature, James Dunn and Jean Parker in "Have a Heart." 12:30, 5:35, 6:45, 9:55.

ORPHEUM—"Death on the Diamond." Crime and baseball. With Robert Young and Madge Evans. Vaudeville. Our Gang comedy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," begins its fourth week. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13.

UPTOWN—Ann Harding in "The Fountain." 2:37, 5:37, 8:37. And Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever."

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA ... concert in Parkman Bandstand, Common. 8.

Sunday

Music

FRITZ KREISLER—Symphony Hall. 3:30.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Regular Sunday afternoon concert. Admission free. Harry Newcombe, baritone. John Gruber, pianist. Leo Litwin, accompanist. At 2. Program:

Sonata, D minor, Op. 31, No. 2 Beethoven
Largo—Allegro
Adagio
Allegretto
Mr. Gruber

Vision fugitive, from "Herodiade" Massenet
O wüsst ich doch den weg zurück Brahms
Von ewiger liebe Brahms
Mr. Newcombe

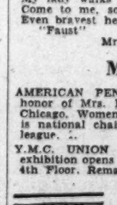
Etude, E major, Op. 10, No. 3 Chopin
Marche, from "L'amour des trois oranges" Prokofieff
Mr. Gruber

My lady walks in loveliness Charles
Come to me, soothing sleep Händel
Even bravest heart may swell, from "Faust" Gounod
Mr. Newcombe

Monday

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Francesca Falk Miller, of Chicago, Women's City Club. Mrs. Miller is national chairman for drama for this league.

Y.M.C. UNION CAMERA CLUB—Annual exhibition opens today in the Filene Store, 4th Floor. Remains open all week.



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of Marionette Clubs, Petrouchka and Pinocchio groups meet at 3 and 4.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Adult Education Centre. Courses begin in: "Practical English," by Florence D. Chapin, of Wellesley College. 6:30; "Pleasing Speech," by Frank X. Zacher, of the Curry School of Expression, 6:30 and 8; "Conversational French," by Simone Riviere, 6:30 and 8; "Little Theater," by Sherwood Lacount, of the Leland Powers School, and Tryphena Burbank, 6:30 and 8:30.

Dr. Dennett Inducted Into Presidency Of Williams College

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 6 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, graduate of Williams College in the class of 1904, yesterday was formally inducted as president of the college, succeeding Dr. Harry A. Garfield, who resigned after 26 years as president.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, a Williams graduate, was among the guests at the ceremony. Mr. Bently W. Warren of Boston, acting chairman of the board of trustees, formally invested Dr. Dennett with the title of president and handed him the keys and seal of the college.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Dennett said that one of the chief duties of a college should be the preservation of traditional American freedom.

Remarking that he did "not wish to enter a debate as to whether the American home was broken down," Dr. Dennett declared that "each year an astonishingly large number of young people enter college lacking the most essential quality in character. They are deficient," he said, "in the simply quality of honesty.

"I do not mean that they lie and steal. I mean that they are not honest with themselves. A deplorably large number of these young people are the victims of disordered homes, of wrong ways of living, of wrong thinking which they have learned from their elders, who themselves have gone wrong. The biggest job in education today is to teach young people, if you will permit a lapse into the vernacular, 'to stop kidding themselves.'"

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The first performance of the new musical piece, "America Sings," based on the life and music of Stephen Foster, has been postponed to Tuesday evening, at the Shubert.

"As Thousands Cheer" concludes its engagement at the Shubert tonight.

"Big Hearted Herbert," at the Hollis, will also have its final performance this evening.

"Ah, Wilderness," at the Plymouth, and "Roberta," at the Colonial, continue next week.

The Group Theater opens its Boston season at the Majestic, Oct. 15, with the Pulitzer prize play, "Men in White."

The Abbey Players from Dublin will open their American tour with Lennox Robinson's comedy, "Drama at Innish," at Wellesley College, Monday evening.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio of Rome will give a concert in Paine Hall on the evening of Oct. 19. This ensemble was one of the features of the recent Berkshire Festival.

The Boston Symphony season opens next Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. The program will consist of Borodin's Symphony in B minor, Dr. Koussevitzky's Passacaglia and the Franck Symphony.

"The Count of Monte Cristo" opens its fourth week at Keith's today.

New films on view are "Madame Du Barry" at the Metropolitan," "Wake Up and Dream" at the Keith-Boston, "Outcast Lady" at the State and "Death on the Diamond" at the Orpheum.

'Nimblewits' Organized From National Puzzlers

Twenty Greater Boston members of the National Puzzlers' League and American Cryptogram Association met at the Parker House last night and organized a local puzzle club, to be known as the Yankee Nimblewits. Meetings are scheduled for the second Friday of each month.

Mr. Everett M. Smith (Puzzlesmith) of Needham, president of the national body, was chosen to head the local group. Miss Beatrice Riceman (Beta Sub One) of Dorchester was elected vice-president, and Mr. Ray P. Woodman (Macropod) of North Quincy was named secretary-treasurer. After the business session the members held a puzzle-solving bee.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and probably early Sunday, followed by clearing by Sunday afternoon; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southeasterly shifting to southwesterly winds.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; slightly warmer tonight.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; warmer in the interior tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain tonight and possibly in the east portions Sunday morning; slightly warmer in the northwest portion tonight.

Connecticut: Rain tonight; Sunday probably fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong south and southwest winds over the north portion and fresh east shifting to fresh and possibly strong southwest and west winds over the south portion; weather overcast with rain tonight and over the north portion Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	58	Minneapolis	48	78
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	70	76
Chicago	60	74	New York	64	66
Denver	46	82	Norfolk, Va.	66	72
Helena, Mont.	46	70	Philadelphia	62	64
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	62	78
Kansas City	56	80	San Francisco	60	72
Los Angeles	66	82	Washington	58	60
Miami, Fla.	82	88			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 6.
B—Maximum, Oct. 5.
Saturday, 9:47 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 10:06 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Minnesota - Nebraska	Cosmopolitan con-	Local dance music.	Saturday Syncopaters: orchestra.
5:15	football game.....	cert ensemble....	Yankee Singers....	
5:30	Neapolitan Serenaders	Record program...	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Evening Tattler...	High school scores	"Miniatures"
6:00	Irish Minstrels.....	"One Man's Fam-	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Local dance music....	ily," dramatic sk.	Music; sketch.....	String ensemble..
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Football talk.....	Local dance music.
6:45	Sport Review.....	Football scores....	Local dance music.	Music; speaker....
7:00	Ed. MacHugh, songs..	Neal O'Hara.....	'The Pony Express,'	News Service.....
7:15	Nature League.....	Vocalists; sketch..	network sketch...	Local dance music.
7:30	NBC dance music....	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch..	String ensemble...
7:45	Monitor Feature.....	comedy; orchestra	Dramatic sketch...	CBS law talk.....
8:00	"Art in America—	Sketches and mu-	Roxy Revue; orch.;	Getting the News.
8:15	After the Civil War."	sic, with Sigmund	chorus; quartet;	ERA Orchestra of
8:30	ERA concert by un-	Romberg & Wil-	sketch; soloists....	Unem. Musicians.
8:45	employed musicians.	liam Lyon Phelps.	Rhythm Club.....	"World Affairs"...
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton;	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Jack Benny company	vocal duo; orch..	chorus; orchestra	Baseball; news...
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family":	Meyer Davis Le	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy.	Paradise Band....	Nash; D. Ross....
10:00	cago; soloists and	written for radio;	Andrew Jacobson	"Benjamin Frank-
10:15	folk dance music....	soloists; orchestra	and his orchestra	lin," sketch.....
10:30	Danny Malone, songs.	Mexican Fiesta....	Local dance music.	Saturday Revue:
10:45	Hal Kemp Orchestra..	Siberian Singers...	"Rhymester".....	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	NBC dance music....	NBC dance music	Joe Haymes and	Local dance music
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	his orchestra.....	Sign off.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade....	Mexican Typica....	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; Morning Mu-	Morning worship	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	sicale; strings.....	from New Old	The First Church	Baptist Church:
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	South Church in	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings.....	Boston; sermon;	tist, in Boston....	soloist; organ....
12:00	Southern Reveries....	choir; organ.....	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features....	Local dance music.	cital.....	program.....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar.....	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	cago Round Table	Talk from London.	from network....
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period.....	with speakers,	of the Air.....
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible; quartet.....	ists; orchestra...	ensemble	musical program..
2:00	South Sea Islanders..	Soloists; speakers..	CBS orchestra.....	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	Special program from	Special program	Special program	soloists; orchestra
2:30	St. Louis.....	from St. Louis....	from St. Louis....	Armando Corea &
2:45	Special program from	Special program	Special program	his orchestra.....
3:00	St. Louis.....	from St. Louis....	from St. Louis....	FERA Symphony
3:15	Special program from	Special program	Special program	Orchestra, from
3:30	St. Louis.....	from St. Louis....	from St. Louis....	Museum of Fine
3:45	Special program from	Special program	Special program	Arts, in Boston...
4:00	St. Louis.....	from St. Louis....	from St. Louis....	Air-ground relay..
4:15	Special program from	Special program	Male chorus.....	Accordion band....
4:30	St. Louis.....	from St. Louis....	Chicago Knights:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	Via tango orchestra..	Dream drama.....	male quartet.....	recital .....
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Sentinels Sere-	Twilight Reveries:	"Open House": so-
5:15	Civil War drama.....	nade; soloists; or.	soloist; organ....	loists; orchestra
5:30	Explorers' Club.....	"The House by the	Martone Ensemble	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama..	Side of the Road"	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features....	Religious period,	News Service.....	Music by Gershwin:
6:15	Jaysnoff piano duo..	from New York...	Double quartet.....	soloists ;orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Salute program...	Dramatic program;	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sk....	Soloists; orch.....	Jack Ingersoll.....	Voice of Experience
7:00	"L'Heure Exquise,"	Popular orchestra	Paige's Orchestra;	Evening service
7:15	voices; orchestra....	and soloists.....	guest soloists.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Family Theater:	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra...	ports; sketch.....	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Symphony Orch.,	male quartet;
8:15	Leopold Stokowski,	orchestra with	Victor Kolar, con-	choir; organ.....
8:30	conductor; Richard	Del Castillo and	ductor; mixed	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	Crooks, tenor.....	vocal sextet.....	chorus recital....	dation recital....
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Alex. Woollcott;	Speaker; music...
9:15	bini; Previn Orch...	popular soloists..	Armbruster Orch..	Boston Opera Club
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Will Rogers; Oscar	Orchestra concert
9:45	Dramatic sketch.....	of Familiar Music	Bradley Orchestra	News Service.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	H. Johnson Choir;	Morey Pearl and	Wayne King and
10:15	Hawaiian Orchestra..	Ethel Waters.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Special speakers' pro-	Black's Orch.; so-	Organ recital.....	Leisure League
10:45	gram, from network.	loists; chorus.....	Music Rhymester..	concert; sketch...

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, Address of welcome by Dr. R. A. Millikan to National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:45 WNAC, Opening of air mail service in Hawaiian Islands; address, Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Sixth game (if played) of World's Series, Detroit Tigers-St. Louis Cardinals, from Detroit.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Virginius" (James Sheridan Knowles).
3:30 WNAC, Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra, Ebba Sundstrum, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash tenor soloist.
8:30 WNAC, Jeannette MacDonald, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; symphonic string orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Special short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker, from Panama Bay.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 WBZ, Three-act network comedy dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, comedian; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Gluskin's Continental Orchestra; Block and Sully; soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Fourth annual convention of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education: "Radio Broadcasting and Public Affairs," Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes.
10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.

Strike of Mariners Called Off by Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The threatened strike of the International Seamen's Union of America, which was to become effective in Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports Monday morning, has been called off and an appeal made to American merchant marine officers and seamen to remain at their posts despite anything the left-wing element in the union may do to persuade them to quit.

Announcement of the cancellation of the strike order was made by Mr. Silas Blake Axtell, counsel for the union, in an address radiocast over an Atlantic and Gulf Coast network last night.

"The strike is off," Mr. Axtell said, addressing the officers and crews on all American vessels approaching United States harbors. "If you meet any alleged pickets or alleged strikers on the water front on Oct. 8, you may know that they are there not to help solve this problem, not to serve you, but, if possible, to establish the power of the Communist Party in America. The policy of the American Federation of Labor and the International Seamen's Union forbids any dealings whatever with this subversive and antisocial Communist group."

Strike Ends at Woolen Mill

BRIDGEPORT, Penna., Oct. 6 (AP)—The textile strike in Bridgeport ended today. Employees will go back to work at the James Lees Sons Company woolen mill on Monday, the Regional Labor Board announced, and the plant will resume full operation as soon as the work is available.

Jewish Boys and Girls Give Vacations to Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Foregoing the leisure afforded them by their summer holidays, over 100 Jewish girls and boys, pupils in the secondary schools of Palestine, went out to the agricultural settlements to help make up the great dearth of labor.

The pupils responded to the call of the General Jewish Labor Federation and left their homes in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, being drafted to various settlements and farms in the Valley of Jezreel, the Sharon Plain and Judea.

Foley's Case Ready Against Hauptmann; Wife Visits Prisoner

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mr. Samuel J. Foley, District Attorney, declared today that his case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, alleged Lindbergh extortionist, was complete "with the exception of some slight details."

The District Attorney's announcement followed a meeting between Hauptmann and his wife in Mr. Foley's office. Hauptmann and his wife, who has consistently declared her husband could not have been connected in any way with either the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby or the extortion, were together for about 15 minutes. Following the meeting, Mrs. Hauptmann was asked what her husband had said.

"He talked just like anybody else," she replied.

Asked if she could remember what Hauptmann did the night of April 2, 1932, when Dr. John F. "Jafsie" Condon tossed $50,000 ransom money to an emissary of the kidnapers over the wall of a Bronx cemetery, Mrs. Hauptmann exclaimed:

"If only I could remember three years back it would be such a help. If people would only tell the truth, everything would be all right."

Submarine Salvager Launched at Stratford

STRATFORD, Conn., Oct. 6—(AP) The submarine salvager Laksco, designed by Mr. Simon Lake for locating sunken ships and the recovery of their cargoes, was launched here today on the Housatonic River.

The first task for the Laksco is to be undertaken in a few days, Mr. Lake said. He will attempt salvaging of a sunken coal vessel off Bridgeport. Eventually, Mr. Lake asserted, if the subsalvager is successful, he will construct a larger submarine to try salvaging of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland in 1915.

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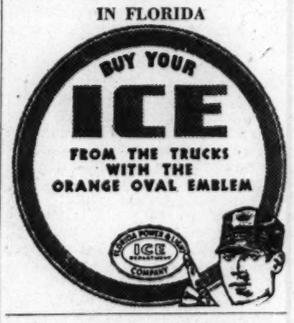

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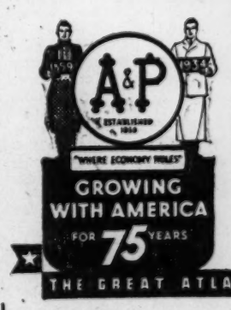

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Napoleon Revenged

By Harold Hobson

London

AN ÆSTHETICALLY and intellectually satisfactory play about Napoleon is a difficult thing to write. It must combine an adequate appreciation of Napoleon's greatness with a recognition that this greatness manifested itself in a category with which today we can well dispense. If it is merely a glorification of war, it must necessarily fail, because a facile acceptance of drum and trumpet thinking is happily no longer possible, at least in England.

This fault the Eugene Robert production at His Majesty's Theater of Mr. Emlyn Williams's translation of Mr. Hermann Bahr's "Josephine" escapes easily enough. There is no hurling of caps into the air, no spouting of rhetoric, no rodomontade about the Old Guard in this play, which, indeed, misses out nearly all the most important events in Bonaparte's career. It begins in 1797, when Josephine was scheming with Barras to get her young husband dispatched into Italy, and it is typical of the muddle-headedness of the entire piece that even at the very end the audience is left in doubt whether Josephine secured the Italian command for Napoleon out of sincere desire to give him an opportunity to show his mettle, or merely to be rid of him for a few weeks.

* * *

From Josephine's salon we pass to a hovel near Lodi, where Napoleon is sleeping whilst his army is being scattered. His orders are that he is not to be wakened until the Paris courier comes in with a letter from Josephine. Not if every man in his army is wiped out will he attend to his job before this precious letter arrives. When finally it does come, it consists of three lines only; whereupon the young Bonaparte, in a very ecstasy of rage and jealousy, marches impressively out of the hut, and presumably takes it out of the Austrians off-stage. To the noise of distant cannon the scene changes to the Serbelloni Palace at Milan, whose moldering grandeur gives the stage decorators of His Majesty's a notable opportunity to display their skill. In these surroundings of decaying sumptuosity the victorious general receives his wife, and here we gain the first hint that ambition and fame are beginning to play a larger part in his life than Josephine herself.

* * *

In the last act, Josephine, who until now has dominated Bonaparte's every thought, is almost completely forgotten by him in his preoccupation with the sartorial splendors of the First Consul. Already, in a somewhat foolish way, he is intent on creating that Napoleonic Legend which has so fascinated the historian of the last 100 years. He is not above taking hints from an actor, and the final episode of the play is a scene in which Talma, of the Comédie Française, in a manner that may be either satirical or farcical, sketches out that celebrated attitude of one hand behind the back and the other hidden in the breast of the greatcoat which is as familiar as Mickey Mouse. Here the curtain mercifully falls. One leaves the theater speculating mildly why it ever rose. That is one of those questions to which even Sir Thomas Browne would have found it difficult to hazard a "wide solution."

For Mr. Bahr misses utterly everything in Bonaparte's character that made him, perhaps the greatest certainly the most glamorous, soldier the world has ever known. The play gives no hint of his organizing ability, his attention to detail, his energy and confidence, his far sighted ambition, his personal magnetism. What Mr. Bahr has missed out, Mr. Frank Vosper, who plays the part, does not put in. Before he enters, Josephine (Miss Mary Ellis) warns us that Bonaparte is like a tiger. Mr. Vosper, with a lack of discretion astonishing in so fine an actor, plays him as though he were a composite menagery. He prowls up and down the stage snarling and screaming, with head stuck forward as though he intended to project it into the middle of his dressing-room; he smashes chairs, he bellows and stamps in a way that has to be seen to be believed. "Can't you see," he yells at Josephine, "that I am not like other men?" Indeed, we should have thought it sufficiently obvious.

But in the long run Napoleon is revenged for the sorry treatment here meted out to him. Mr. Bahr, Mr. Williams and Mr. Vosper among them have conspired to make him ridiculous. But in the end it is not upon Napoleon that the ridicule lies.

His Majesty's Theater—Josephine, a comedy in three acts, from the German of Hermann Bahr by Emlyn Williams. Décor by Vincent Korda. Directed by Eugene Robert, produced Sept. 28, 1934.

The Worcester Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

THE Worcester County Musical Association presented its annual Music Festival this year in the Worcester Municipal Memorial Auditorium, from Oct. 1 to 6, offering programs of merit and soloists of distinction. This being the seventy-fifth anniversary of these festivals, a Diamond Jubilee Ball was pendant to the series of five concerts and Puccini's opera, "Madam Butterfly," which closed the festival.

Among the artists scheduled for appearance were Mmes. Lucrezia Bori, Elsa Alsen, Susanne Fisher and Jeanette Vreeland, sopranos; Joan Peebles and Risë Stevens, contraltos; Messrs. Frederick Jagel Roland Partridge and Warren Lee Terry, tenors, and Robert Crawford, Julius Huehn and Gean Greenwell, baritones The instrumental soloists were Messrs. Carl Friedberg, pianist, and Joseph Knitzer, violinist. Mr. Albert Stoessel conducted the festival orchestra of 65 players, brought on from New York, together with the festival chorus which this year numbered 450 voices.

* * *

The opening program comprised Franck's "Psalm 150," "Sea Drift" by Delius (Robert Crawford, soloist) and Honegger's "King David," Mmes. Vreeland and Stevens, and Messrs. Jagel and Greenwell, soloists. Upon first glance, the program seemed oddly constructed, yet at its conclusion one experienced no feeling of incongruity. The familiar cadences and powerful climaxes of "Psalm 150" stirred the listener once more to admiration for Franck the artisan. The sonorous harmonies revealed the chorus in some of the best choral singing of the festival.

"Sea Drift," by Delius, first heard at these concerts in 1930, disclosed some effective choral writing and, as in the earlier presentation, again impressed the listener with its esoteric quality, yet this timely performance in tribute to one of England's foremost composers placed sharp emphasis on the fact, not so apparent four years ago, that Delius demands from his listeners a certain approach toward his music not easily summoned.

Honegger, on the other hand, is obvious enough for anyone. No listener could fail to be swept toward the tumultuous climaxes, even though he might quarrel occasionally with the methods by which they were attained. Vocally and instrumentally, the festival forces were at the top of their bent in this, the closing number of the program.

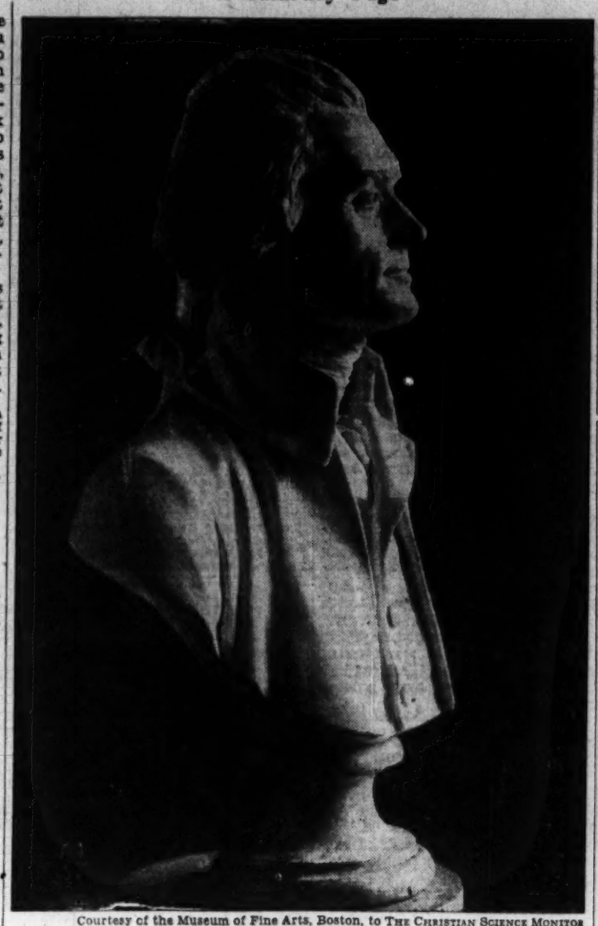
Four choruses from the Bach B minor Mass, Act III of "Tristan and Isolde" by Wagner, with Mmes. Aisen and Stevens and Messrs. Jagel, Huehn, Greenwell, Partridge and Crawford as soloists, and the Transformation and Holy Grail Scene from "Parsifal" comprised the choral numbers of the second program. Probably no chorus in New England is better equipped to give a thoroughly competent performance of Bach than this one, and although at times it was ready to give more than Mr. Stoessel demanded, the performance on the whole would doubtless have thrilled the modest cantor of St. Thomas. The operatic excerpts gave tremendous satisfaction to the huge audience, and many recalls were demanded of the soloists, who throughout the festival justified the confidence placed in them. Mr. Friedberg received the enthusiastic approval of the audience for his performance of the Beethoven C minor Concerto, in which he had excellent support by the orchestra. Without belittling his performance one might wish that Mr. Friedberg had penetrated somewhat more deeply into the work.

* * *

The only American première of the festival this year came in the fourth concert, which opened with the short oratorio, "Job," by Nicholas Nabokoff, with Messrs. Huehn, Partridge, Terry, Crawford and Greenwell as soloists. This work is a curious mixture of the platitudinous and the original. The choral writing is promising; unfortunately there is too little of it. The solo parts follow no melodic line. Mr. Nabokoff could with profit study further the masters, both ancient and modern.

The remainder of the program of this fourth concert comprised Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," "Introduction and Cortège" from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," a pair of arias, sung by Miss Susanne Fisher to orchestral accompaniment, and the "Enigma" Variations of Sir Edward Elgar. This was the first program (except that of the Children's Concert) giving the orchestra an opportunity to appear as a solo unit, and it received justifiably enthusiastic applause. Mr. Stoessel appears to exert a clear authority over this group. Each year one notes with satisfaction some new finesse in performance. Since Miss Fisher is a Worcester girl, it was natural that her audience should give her an ovation upon her homecoming, yet she merited the acclaim. Her voice is surprisingly mature for her years, although one listener noted a tendency toward forced tone which, if not corrected, will prove a serious handicap to progress. She offered several encores, to the delightful piano accompaniments of Mr. Harrison Potter.

G. M. S.



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Houdon's Bust of Thomas Jefferson.

A Boston Museum Acquisition

By Dorothy Adlow

A BUST of Thomas Jefferson executed by the famous Frenchman, Jean-Antoine Houdon, has been purchased recently by the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston. It is made of Saravezza marble and bears the signature, "Houdon, 1789." Jefferson had made the acquaintance of the sculptor when he resided in Paris as American Ambassador to France.

On the recommendation of Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, Houdon had come to America in 1785 to make sketches and studies in clay and plaster of George Washington for whose portrait he had received a commission. He returned to France, made a standing figure in marble. It now stands in the State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. At this time he also made some marble busts of Washington, one of which belongs to the Boston Museum. The museum's collection of Houdon portrait busts consists now of five pieces, the two marble busts mentioned, a terra cotta of Jacques Turgot, and plasters of Joel Barlow and John Paul Jones.

Jean-Antoine Houdon has been characterized as the greatest French sculptor of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He was comfortably free of conventions and sentiments which prevailed among sculptors of that era. Art at the time leaned toward the classical, or toward sweetness and artificiality and over-refinement. This was the age of the rococo, and sculpture especially was endangered by the lighter moods and decorative emphasis. Houdon maintained his balance as a sculptor and worked within the demands of the medium. If he was occupied with a portrait, the model was the chief source of his ideas. He superimposed none of the mannerisms which outwardly gave distinction to portraits, but which inevitably weakened the characterization. His busts are naturalistic, dwelling upon a moment which the artist considered typical and most expressive. Many of his models were men of strong character and undoubted individuality, and Houdon with insight and fidelity conveyed these traits to the marble. Today the portrayals have a historical as well as an artistic value, an advantage which results from the realistic rendering of a subject.

The Thomas Jefferson is marked for dignity and animation. Houdon has dwelt upon prominent chin and sharply defined nose, frankness of expression and determination. The depressions on the countenance may not add to personal charm, but they heighten the vivacity. Houdon never subordinated truthful statement to charm. The direct, broad treatment in this portrait is reminiscent of the Italian master Verrocchio, who, too, portrayed famed personages naturalistically. Houdon had the advantage of an enhancing costume. The fashion for men in Jefferson's time—the long hair, high stock and large coat—added dignity to the subject.

For the first time the bust of Jefferson is disclosed to the public view. For more than a century it has been owned by the family of the de Tracys.

The New Season in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

IN VIENNA the new season promises to be much more lively than the last. The fact that Vienna's second opera house, the Volksoper, which has been closed for so long, is to be reopened under favorable auspices within the next few days is in itself a sign of newly awakened confidence. The new director, Lustig-Prean, and his kapellmeister, Walter Herbert, have got together a good ensemble of singers, amongst whom is Fanny Cleve, the former prima donna of the Leipzig Opera. Chaliapin not only is to appear as guest in his most famous rôles but will himself produce Massenet's "Don Quichote." Wolf-Ferrari's "Sly" will provide the novelty.

The Staatsoper opened its doors recently. The attendance is much better than last year. The ensemble is remarkable. Among the singers engaged are Mmes. Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schumann and Maria Jeritza and Messrs. Völker, Piccaver, Kullmann, Schorr and Emanuel List. The novelty for the autumn season will be the first performance of "Das Veilchen" ("The Violet"), by Julius Bittner, Viennese composer. The opera is written in a popular vein. The action takes place in Old Vienna.

The Philharmonic opens in October with three Toscanini concerts. For the first time in Vienna we shall heas under his baton Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Among guest conductors will be Bruno Walter, Klemperer and Weingartner. Weingartner is to conduct the first performance of his arrangement of an unknown Symphony in E major by Shubert This symphony was left unfinished, though in a different sense to that of the famous B minor.

* * *

The original manuscript, in the possession of the Royal College of Music in London contains four finished movements. Only a part of the first movement, however, is completely orchestrated—a lengthy Introduction and a big section of the Allegro. From the second subject onwards only the melody and the leading parts are given in full by Schubert; the accompanying voices are either only indicated or are entirely missing. But as the whole work lies within the pages of the score in which Schubert left space for the missing passages, the most important parts of the ochestration are quite clearly intimated; also which instruments should take up the melody.

The master composed the symphony in 1821, about a year before the B minor. It is full of lovely melodies and is genuine Schubert at his mature period. The Andante, in particular, is wonderful in its conception and inventivemess. Felix Weingartner has now made an attempt to render the work performable. He has written in the unfinished parts and completed the orchestration of the entire work. The first performance in Vienna of the new arrangement will take place in December. After that Weingartner will conduct the work in Budapest, London and other European capitals.

* * *

Several concerts are announced by other orchestras and musical societies. The Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, in conjunction with the Vienna Radio, will give the annual series of choral and symphony concerts. Likewise the Konzertverein. The English conductor Sidney Beer has engaged Rachmaninoff, Casals and other artists as soloists for the series of six orchestral concerts. Altogether, the number of recitals this season will far exceed that of last year. Kolisch, also, will contribute six evenings of chamber music.

One of the most interesting announcements is that of a series of eight concerts to be given by the young Vienna Konzertorchester under the direction respectively of Talich, Breisach and Malko. While the programs of other concerts are devoted almost entirely to classical works, these will be representative chiefly of modern and less recent works little known to the public, such as Schönberg's "Five Orchestral Pieces"—never been played in Vienna; Hindemith's new Symphony, "Mathis der Maler"; works by Stravinsky, Krenek, Bartók, Schreker, and the "Symphonicche Stücke" from Alban Berg's opera "Lulu." One of the five movements of this Suite is the "Lied der Lulu," written for a coloratura soprano. The first movement, a big Rondo, is a symphonic arrangement of an operatic scene. The other movements—Ostinato, Variations and Adagio—are the intermezzi of the opera. The first performance of the "Symphonic Pieces" will take place in the Berlin Staatsoper and will be conducted by Erich Kleiber—who was also the first to conduct "Wozzeck." Vaclav Talich will conduct the Vienna performance.

New Motion Pictures

Purposeful Entertainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A POSITIVE step toward improved screen entertainment was taken by the Fine Arts Theater in Boston, when it recently became allied with the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston. The program inaugurating the new policy, presented in connection with a gala New England première of "The Blue Light," proved that purposeful screen entertainment can still be entertainment.

The Fine Arts Theater is already known for the high standard of the short subjects that surround the weekly feature chosen from among the best of foreign and experimental art films. In what is really tantamount to an expansion of a policy established since the inception of the theater, the Fine Arts this season will present two educational films a week, selected and sponsored by the Adult Education Council.

Of these, "The Earth's Rocky Crust" is the first in a series of four on geology. Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard College, active in the council, speaks in a simple, informative style, and the picture in one reel unfolds some of the marvelous processes of nature that continue through æons of time. To the uninitiate, whose appraisal of mountains is still vaguely æsthetic, the permutations of igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic and crumbling rock come as the revelation of a mystery. To the more informed, it cannot fail to hold the interest, visualizing as it does what may have hitherto been only a printed text.

* * *

Elementary to the music lover will seem "The String Choir," first of a series of three on Listening to Music. But the voices of the instruments are eloquent in the sound track; and to those whose knowledge of music has been limited to the jazz orchestra, the differentiated identities of the violin, viola, cello and double-bass will come also as a revelation. Both these pictures are complete in themselves, though part of a series.

Add to these a travelogue without a narrator, "Manchukuo" the subject, and you have what would be the supreme touch, if it were not that nothing else on the screen is quite so enchanting as a Walt Disney Silly Symphony—this one was "The Grasshopper and the Ants"—and that "The Blue Light" transcends all expectations.

With such a prelude, the perceptions were heightened for the reception of this master work. The beauty of the Italian Alps was reënforced with a sense of their structural foundation. One became more sensitive to the expressive score, written in the Wagner idiom by an Italian, Mr. Giuseppe Becce, but so in keeping with the ethereal lighting, the haunting atmosphere of the Dolomite legend, exemplified by rare peasant types and intensified by the lovely face and figure of Miss Leni Riefenstahl, that long passages of music and scenery had the magnificence of music drama at its best.

But this picture was fully reviewed in these columns at the time of the New York presentation in May. The news lies in the cooperation of a local movie theater with a local branch of the National Adult Education Council, and its import to the future of motion pictures and their audiences. The wonderlands of science, nature and art, of folk and fairy lore, offer inexhaustible material for cinematic development. History could be included if it were not so often tricked out into a mere costume party.

* * *

Other pictures promised in this educational course are the evolution of a piece of sculpture from the rough block; Timothy Cole making his last wood-engraving, showing and explaining the process in detail; the history of transportation; the movement of radio waves; the minutia of nature seen under a microscope, and foreign travelogues and cartoons. A printed list of suggested reading matter in connection with these films will be supplied.

In addition, Mr. George Kraska, the manager responsible for this progressive presentation of cinema, will show some of the best American films from time to time, while continuing to exhibit the more noteworthy among foreign films.

A further educational feature at the Fine Arts Theater that should not be overlooked is the foreign language lesson in the language of the current film given as part of the program on Tuesday evenings. The Fine Arts was the first to introduce this unusual supplement to the enjoyment of foreign pictures. M. L.

'The Distaff Side'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IT IS the fine humor of Dame Sybil Thorndike's acting that chiefly matters in "The Distaff Side," by John Van Druten, now showing at the Booth Theater under the joint auspices of Dwight Deere Wiman and Auriol Lee. The actress brings to this play of obscure purpose a consummate technique and authority.

Mr. Van Druten calls it a "comedy of women" and offers Evie Millward (Dame Sybil) as the embodiment of feminine fundamentals, with five others of the sex to play variations on the theme of Evie in three generations of women of the Venables family. They are brought together for the seventy-fifth birthday of the beldame (Mildred Natwick), warped to the selfish antithesis of her widowed daughter, Evie. Love has never entered into the scheme of the aged Mrs. Venables, but Evie lives her belief that life for men and for most women means existing in someone else. Thus, although widowed and seemingly unneeded by her two grown, independent-minded children, she is not lonely or bitter; it is now "another kind of life that comes from inside you, from what you have made of your life—almost a reflection of it."

The other women are Liz (Estelle Winwood), who defied the conventions as a young married woman and now, faded and rather fantastic, is eager to pick up respectability again as she can; Nellie (Viola Roache), a capacious hausfrau, married to a pedagogue and the mother of obstreperous children, who has flitting notions in the bustle of domesticity that life is slipping away from her; Theresa (Lillian Brennard Tonge), a social-minded spinster who believes woman should not be bound by personal relationships, and, lastly, Alex, Evie's daughter, bent on traveling the devious path of her ambition, but seen at last in the pattern of her mother, putting love for the right man before career.

It is Dame Sybil's lovely, positive force and gayety that transmute a mawkishly sentimental woman into a rapturously agreeable one, complete in herself, if not in the playwright's imagining.

Miss Winwood brushes every line with a wry and subtle sophistication. She shares with Dame Sybil that complete art of working for the play and thinking within its development, until a slight and possibly unimportant piece of playwrighting on upper-class British life becomes an absorbing natural comedy growing out of the minds of the characters.

Miss Keats's ingénue is a high-spirited, keenly individual performance, and Mr. Clifford Evans, who restores her to the distaff side, plays with simplicity and penetration.

The playwright is deeply indebted to Miss Lee for the urbane, easeful and sensitive production of his play, which she staged in London also.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Studies in Canadian Cinema (5)

IT'S smart to be thrifty in Winnipeg and make collections of the free crystal ware offered to lady movie patrons. This quaint custom includes china dishes too, and extends through the surrounding districts as far West as Calgary.

Calgary—a rather dreary outpost to the Easterner—at the end of the mountains and the beginning of the prairies and still a long way from home. Small shop windows were full of woodsmen's outfits and cowboy clothes. A motor tour of the town disclosed little to warm the heart. But a uniting touch with the seemingly alien city was found in a movie house, seeing "Eskimo," side by side with its average citizens, for the first time. A little girl, embracing an ice-cream cone perilously near my back and making entertaining observations, added to the homey atmosphere.

But Winnipeg is a real city. It has size and bustle, great office buildings and stores, substantial homes, foreign quarters, large parks and trees, two important rivers—one the Red River that curved so bewilderingly northward in our childhood geographies—and music. An extensive and handsome new auditorium attests this latter love. No doubt when its culture grows more widespread it will have also the foreign language picture house that any city reckoning art among its assets should have.

It seems there are enterprising theater managers everywhere. There is one in Winnipeg. Mr. Allen Costell, discerning the æsthetic value of foreign pictures and realizing the absence of any marketable value in them in his home city, takes over whatever theater is available and runs them off to invitation audiences on Sunday evenings. It cannot provide him with a living, though voluntary contributions in small amounts are accepted. But it must give him a transcendent satisfaction.

On the other hand, as Miss Beryl Cameron, motion picture critic of the Saturday Review, a sturdily growing, year-old Winnipeg weekly, remarked: They get what she calls the dregs of the British pictures in the commercial houses. "Jack Ahoy," starring the English comedian, Mr. Jack Hulbert, was a current example.

* * *

Another throwback to things elsewhere outgrown was the serial picture, first noticed in Vancouver, and prevalent throughout the West.

Toronto was reached in time for the opening day of the Canadian National Exposition. Fifteen years or so ago—perhaps because Mr. George Reade, a Canadian artist of some distinction, was making instructive sketches in the art gallery, and a young sculptress was demonstrating clay modeling beside him; or perhaps because the Scottish kilt and skirl and the English military maneuvers in the Pageant of Nations that took place before the grandstand, had the thrill of history and romance—this annual event seemed the very illustration and glorification of Canadian national life.

The opening day was not a good time to pluck the thread of illusion from out so distant a past. Nothing had got really started. A scintillant memory became a dreary world of merry-go-rounds and ramshackle wooden eating places, the midway and the hot-dog glorified in place of the romance of a nation. The grounds were littered in spite of plentiful rubbish baskets. It was more like a provincial picnic ground.

But one thing blatantly demanded attention. A high wooden wall, board gate barred. On the outside—enticing placards. On the inside—mystery. For 25 cents admission you could have a screen test, take part in a motion picture in the making and later see yourself and your friends at local theaters. I tugged at the barred gate and tried to peep between the cracks in the fence. And when a very smooth young man appeared with brandishing gesture, I won him over with the allure of public prints.

* * *

"The Exposition Speaks" was to be the name of the three-reel movie. A youth and maiden chosen from the people were to play a mild love story, with the Exposition for plot and mise en scène and the paying guests as chorus, learning as they played the deep ways of Hollywood. How it all came out has probably by now been seen in Greater Toronto theaters. This publicity stunt will not be news to Chicago Century of Progress visitors.

In an obscure hall, the Government was showing Province of Ontario pictures, free of charge. But now my further inquisitiveness hardly paid. Instead of the expected natural wonders of the Ontario Northland, were shown files of trucks and other commonplaces of commerce. The lighting was poor, the photography jerky and the phonographic musical accompaniment raucous. The Provincial Government, at least while I was looking on, missed a grand educational opportunity.

Royal Academy Sales

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

"Jeunesse Dorée," from the studio of Mr. Gerald Brockhurst, is said to have brought 1000 guineas at the British Royal Academy. More than 300 pictures, fetching upward of £13,000, are understood to have been sold, especial interest being shown in smaller works, at a price of about £20. Attendance at the Academy exhibition is reported as larger than last year.

Phrases All the Way

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AFTER seeing "Who's Who?" at the Duke of York's, we are visited with an awful doubt whether Mr. P. G. Wodehouse really is a dramatist at all. He has, it is true, a delicious mastery of phrase. He can make his characters talk of a "silence in which you can hear a slug clear its throat.' Of a fearsome aunt, he can remark, "Have you ever stood on a rake so that the end has jumped up and hit you on the forehead? Well, Aunt Lydia's the prongs." A gift like this is by no means to be despised. It is sufficient in itself to make Mr. Wodehouse's novels the delectable things they are. But it is not enough to make a good play, though it can introduce some ecstatic moments into a bad one.

There is nothing much wrong with Mr. Wodehouse's plot. It has, indeed, been used several times before, dating as far back as Œdipus Rex, though it need hardly be said that the purposes for which Sophocles and Mr. Wodehouse use the theme of the baby changed at birth differ considerably. Tony, Earl of Droitwich, learns one afternoon, just after he has knocked down the most beautiful girl in the world with his motorcar, that he is not an earl at all, but really the son of old Ma Price, whose brother is the family's butler. When a baby, the heir to the Droitwiches was substituted by his nurse for her own son, with the result that now the real earl runs a barber shop. Tony gives up his title, and takes to barbering himself, making of his new venture a bigger success than the new earl does of being aristocratic. By the end of the third act the story is discovered to have been a fake, and Tony receives back his earldom together with a wife. And that is that.

The plot develops with a desperate slowness, and its farcical situations have an ancestry almost as long as that of the Droitwiches themselves. They are tackled with skill by Mr. Peter Haddon as Tony, Miss Lillian Bond as the heroine and Mr. Lawrence Grossmith as Tony's fatuous cousin.

H. H.

Duke of York's Theater—"Who's Who?" by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. Directed by Lawrence Grossmith. Produced Sept. 21, 1934.

New British Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TWO new Gaumont-British pictures have just been released. One, sponsored by Lord Lee of Fareham, is called "Biblical Palestine," and is a pictorial record of a recent visit paid by Lord Lee to the traditional sites of many of the best known incidents in the Bible. It is Lord Lee's conviction that the Bible remains today the most efficient and reliable guidebook to Palestine.

The first Biblical scene is a long-distance view of the vale of Armageddon, and the valley of Kishon, where Elijah slew the priests of Baal. The film follows in some detail the career of Elijah, and then goes on to the scene of Judith of Bethuliah's encounter with Holofernes. Hereabouts is shown an ancient well, recently reopened. At Samaria there is a picture of the gate where Ahab arrived in his blood-stained chariot, and the scene taken at Hebron, the city of Abraham, is that where David was anointed King of Israel. There are shepherds of today watching their flocks outside the walls of Bethlehem, and there is a fine view of Jerusalem seen at sunrise from the Mount of Olives. A remarkable picture is included of the site which Gordon of Khartoum identified as the scene of Calvary; it certainly, in appearance, reminds one vividly of the meaning of Golgotha—the place of a skull. The film, which is excellent in intention and execution, might have been still better had more time been allowed for the audience to read the Biblical quotations thrown on the screen, and some people will consider that Lord Lee's accompanying talk, comprehensive and interesting as it was, might have been cut somewhat shorter.

Gaumont-British's other release, "My Song for You," is an ambitious musical effort featuring Jan Kiepura. Mr. Kiepura has a robust tenor voice and a sunny smile, and his chest measurement is still reasonable enough for him to play the part of romantic hero. His adventures in this film are not very original or very interesting, but they enable him to sing the better known airs from Verdi's "Aïda," as well as a theme song astonishingly like "You Are My Heart's Delight." He is cast in the rôle of a famous singer, and his eminence is driven home to the audience by sundry scenes similar to one in which Mr. Kiepura sings at a hotel window, and gradually all the traffic in the crowded street comes to a standstill.

Mr. Sonnie Hale is Mr. Kiepura's manager in the film, and an admirable comedy rôle he makes of it, carrying off the honors with Mr. Emlyn Williams, who contrives to suggest that his small part of a rascally pianist is the most arresting one in the picture.

H. H.

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Antiques

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A Saturday Page

Courtesy W. & J. Sloane to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Furniture which is almost wholly in the styles of the eighteenth century takes on fresh interest and vivacity when seen in the arrangements of several rooms in W. & J. Sloane's "House of Years" in their New York establishment. In the bedroom shown in part at the left, the walls are in light blue, the day bed and the armchair in cream, the rug in a little grayer tone, giving extensive areas of plain color. At the right, the living-room walls are of royal blue, while the floor is in chestnut brown; sofa coverings are in delicate green and the pillows old-rose satin. Through the open doorway one glimpses the stairs, at the foot of which is the powder room

Achievements in Color

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NEW colors for old! This is what the season offers us for our decorative schemes. See, for instance, what W. & J. Sloane have done in his "House of Years," to teach us how to achieve beautifully the impossible; and more than that, to release us from the old dogma, "Either neutral backgrounds and gay accessories or assertive walls and subdued furnishings."

Every lover of color will enjoy studying the absolute logic of these daring harmonies. Like the feats of acrobats which seem to be a violation of gravity and balance, but which are, in truth, possible only through the strictest obedience to physical laws, the harmonies here shown are inevitable, so long as the juggler understands his material and technique.

Who of us would dare to paint his library walls an intense shade of petunia? Yet this is what Sloane has done in their intimate library. The walnut furniture uses the color beautifully as a foil, so it is natural that the carpet should also be brown. But so far there is no drama in the room, merely a statement; then green rushes in and the drama begins! It is a pistache-green chintz and it sets the room into action.

The formal living room has walls of royal-blue. Into it come overtones of petunia, in the upholstery of two chairs. The glazed chintz curtains, while they keep their ground dark blue, introduce melon-green, light blue and copper into their floral pattern. It is a vibrant setting for the eighteenth century mahogany cabinet work and crystal light brackets.

A much grayed green, Wedgwood green, gives to the dining-room a more tender quality than has been attempted elsewhere. The petunia-pink deepens almost to red in the table service and the ivory moiré curtains have a garnet scallop below a green banding. Here, too, is a color situation dramatized by the third hue, the pink-red.

This season's interest in red curtains (side drapes) is expressed twice in the bedrooms; once in the master's room and where the bright, rich ground is relieved by a Javanese pattern in beige, chartreuse and blue; again in a guest room, where dull-red damask curtains create an interesting balance of color with white and brown, from which intermediate shades are absent. These colors are presented against a white wall paper up which climb in serpentine stripes large, widely-spaced branches of chestnut leaves and burs.

An unusual feature of one guest room is unpaneled taupe doors, set into a brown trim. This brown trim is used throughout against the chartreuse walls. White draperies of glazed chintz have a Greek-key border in red, taupe and brown, and the bedspread catches up this theme, varying it.

The fun of it all will be to try some of these color dramas oneself, or to invent others equally exciting. Sloane has given new life to eighteenth century furniture by settings which are in no sense modernistic, but which would have astonished Georgian England and Federal America. Astonished, and yet, perhaps, delighted them. Well, what of our own old furniture?

French Silversmiths of England

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IT WAS a happy idea of Crichton Brothers to arrange this season at their famous galleries in Old Bond Street a loan exhibition of antique English silver of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, made by the Huguenot goldsmiths, who settled in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The number of pieces on view and their variety and beauty were a revelation to connoisseurs of the influence wrought on English design and craftsmanship by the French refugees and their descendants. They certainly raised the standard of taste in this country. The exhibition also revealed the influence exercised on the original somewhat florid French manner by the plainer and more sober traditions of English silversmithing, after the Frenchmen had resided and worked in this country for only a few years.

One of the few solid gold pieces which have survived from the days of Queen Anne was also shown at this important exhibition. It was a plain but finely modeled cup made by Pierre Harache Jr. I might mention that it cost about £120 to make but if put up for sale today might realize as much as £2000. A truly magnificent centerpiece was the work of David Willaume, who lived in Pall Mall.

There were superb pieces by about 40 Huguenots. Expectedly enough the star attractions, no fewer than 80 in number, were the work of the great Paul Lamerie. These were characterized by richness, grace, ingenuity of design and splendid sustained craftsmanship.

Lamerie's combinations of cut-card work, piercing, chasing, engraving, hatching, scalloping and matting are, by common consent, unrivaled. His pieces were arranged in four cases, each illustrating broadly a different phase of his genius. The exhibition was all too brief but the galaxy of lovely silver and honey-colored silver-gilt treasures will always be remembered by those who attended it.

"Collector."

Venetian Glass Goes Modern

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

MADE famous for centuries by the skill of the Murano blowers, Venetian glass is swinging into classic and simple lines. Those glasses and vases with stems made of transparent dolphins with curled tail and fancy fins and the other feathery filigree work requiring the greatest of technical ability are giving way to two new departures in this historic material.

The term "Venetian" is no longer synonymous with ware highly ornamental and richly decorated. Today much of it is stripped of superfluous detail and assumes classic lines. Venetian tableware now is devoid of ornamental stems, and of frail, delicate handles.

The other departure is the discovery of a new medium. Instead of the delicate transparent glass, the Venetian glass blowers are now working in an opaque, plastic material which they mold into art objects. A modern-looking blackbird; a carmine elephant; a modern deer with legs outstretched as in the chase; these are some of the decorative pieces the glass blowers of Venice are making to go into modern interiors.

The new plastic substance is approximately the same material as the opaque pieces used in mosaics. It requires the greatest of technical skill in firing to prevent losing the proper hue. Special furnaces are necessary and must be kept at just the right temperature. If too hot, there is danger of having a lovely green-blue turn into a nondescript gray, for example.

Figure Modeling From Hot Glass

All of this means that a new art which is quite akin to sculpture is developing, for these figurines and decorative objects, though made with the crude tools of the glass blowers, look as though they might have been molded from clay and then given a glossy surface. Furthermore, the paste is capable of many beautiful hues the formulas for which are said to be curtained in dramatic secrecy, which may be more affected than actual. There are practically no secrets nowadays, in these old arts.

The home of the famous Venetian glass is on the island of Murano, a mile north of Venice. There more than half the population make their living by glass blowing, as have whole families, for generations back. Some ten or twelve of these artists came to a Century of Progress this summer under the supervision of Signor Celso Baccovich, manager of the Venice-Murano Company, Italy's royal glass factory.

The black-shirted men, working before a highly heated furnace, demontrated for thousands of Fair visitors how the delicate glass is made. They swung their blow pipes and turned pendants of molten glass into lovely transparent vases and shapely art objects. Except for the gas-fired furnace, which had to be substituted at the Fair for their customary beechwood fire, Signor Baccovich said their technique and general methods were much the same as in their home factory in Murano.

Though dripping with perspiration in front of crucibles heated to 2600 degrees Fahrenheit, the master blower, Mr. Edwino Ferro, moved about with the grace of an opera singer. Stepping back to his bench with a blow pipe in his hand he seated himself with poise and ease. Indeed, this glass blowing is really an art and sometimes the men work in slippers to prevent any unnecessary jarring when they have to move about with a delicate glass vase in formation at the end of their blow pipe.

It Looks Very Simple

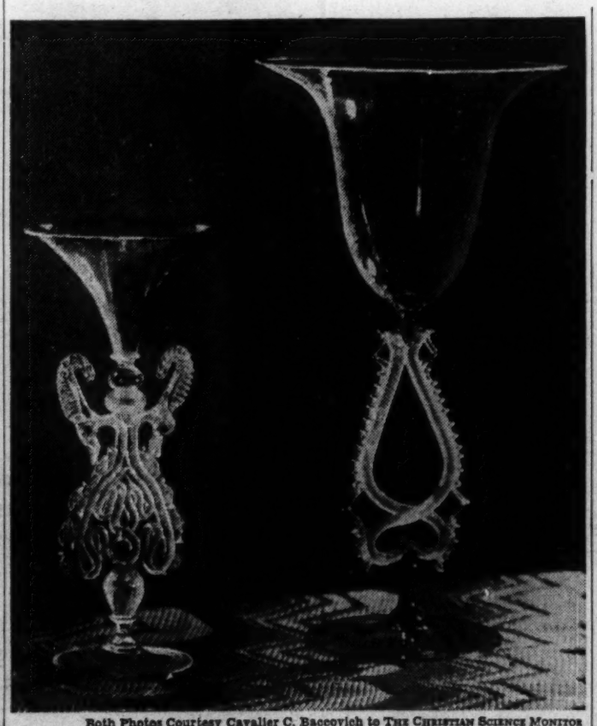
The men work in crews of three, a master with his two apprentices. Their tools might easily be mistaken for those of a blacksmith or some worker in crude iron or steel. Besides the blow pipe, they use big pincers, a large pair of shears and a steel rod.

It does not take long to turn out a vase. An apprentice dips the long blow pipe into the glowing furnace, brings it out with a small mass of molten glass on the end, blows into the pipe for a moment until the mass begins to expand and then hands it to the master. He swings it around like a wand, watches it elongate, slips it back again into the furnace, pulls it out, opens the end, inserts a tool, twists and twirls it until a red vase, flared at the top, begins to take form and shape.

If a dolphin is to form the stem, the apprentice prepares another molten mass of glass which the master pulls and pinches into shape. He picks out a few points for the fins. With crude pincers he pulls out the melted substance to form the mouth, while the apprentice stands waiting with tiny beads for the eyes. Soon the twisted tail takes shape, the dolphin becomes the stem of the glass vase and is put away very gently in the annealing oven to cool gradually until the following day.

Signor Baccovich has trained a dozen or more glass blowers and he explained how each one specializes in some particular phase of the art. The director must study the temperament and talent of each worker and encourage him along the line in which he is most proficient, he said. Some are very expert at making a kneeling human figure in the plastic opaque glass. Others can do best the large bowl, small figurines, or tableware.

So much have styles and tastes changed during the last few years that Venetian glass makers now find the readiest sale for such definitely contemporary figurines as are shown above



Both Photos Courtesy Cavalier C. Baccovich to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As made for many centuries, Venetian glass was of the greatest delicacy, both in the hollow portions and in the highly elaborate stems, such as are shown here, where amethyst and crystal are combined

College Views

New York

THERE seems to be no end to the alluring succession of groupings that old prints may be listed under, as one exhibition follows another, season after season. As they are announced, it seems that there could not possibly be a new "first" again. Still, that is the claim, doubtless a correct one, that Harry Hall Newman makes for the showing of views of American colleges now open at his Old Print Shop, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York

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Prospecting for Prints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Collins, Colorado

NOT being of a literary turn of mind, collecting books for books' sake never appealed to me, illustrations and embellishments constituting my interest.

An idea of printing processes had been gleaned and acquaintance with the soft, granular appearance of a lithographic drawing on stone; the white line of the wood engraving; the velvety black tracey of a drypoint etching; the sharp, chiseled look of the bitten line etched out in an acid bath; the mezzotint's rich sooty blackness; the flat, broad masses of color which should be found in a well-executed woodblock print.

Also, I had learned that George Baxter's colorful little gems, printed in oil colors, often resided between the covers of English books, dated between 1835 and 1865; and that Godey's ultra-fashionable ladies often promenaded between tooled leather and gilt.

So I strolled into a hitherto unfrequented old bookshop. Outside, the air was thick with dallying, aimlessly drifting snowflakes, an indoor day, just right for the work in hand.

"Anything special?" spoke the shopkeeper, looking over the tops of his glasses as I entered the door.

"No, thank you," I replied, "but may I look around?"

Forenoon Above Ground; Afternoon Below

My latest attempt at assimilation had been "Japanese Prints," by E. Davison Ficke. At that time I didn't know Utamaro's languidly poised Yoshiwara beauties from the classics of Harunobo; or the landscapes of satirical Hokusai from those of Hiroshige. But, speaking seriously, I could both see and feel Japanese prints while on the way to that bookshop.

The sole reward of a forenoon's work here was a tiny volume of "The Ladies' Cabinet," published in London in 1841, containing little poke-bonneted women with very pointed basques and smoothly parted hair, but I was not discouraged.

After lunch I was ushered into the basement. A dungeon couldn't have been darker: the switch-on light at the foot of the creaky, uneven steps only intensified the darkness on the farther corners. A bibliophile's paradise—but I could imagine myself lost, lost, in the labyrinth of damp, musty stacks on stacks, ceiling high.

Somewhere another was rummaging, too, for occasionally a light would punctuate the inky blackness like the glow from some saint's pictured halo. The owner could be followed by the sound of his footsteps. Another light he snapped on, and said that they were on long movable cords throughout the basement. With "Help yourself," he left me.

A long table piled high attracted me. Portfolios several of them, were tumbled in with numerous old scrap books, boxes of cards, photos, whatnot. One portfolio held 19 Japanese prints, but really I wasn't surprised, for you have been told of my premonition, anticipation, or whatever you wish to call it?

What if they should not be old? Certainly the paper was thin, tough and fibery; in fact, they had been rebacked. The colors were dull and rich; even the wormholes looked genuine. I took them upstairs to the desk.

"I'll have to get $2.50 for the lot," said the proprietor.

I hesitated. In those lean days even $2.50 was not to be wasted. My intuition has stood me well in hand heretofore, why not now? I mentally queried.

"I'll take them," I said, digging for the money.

Reference to a book of marks revealed I had one Yeizan, five Kunisada, and the rest bore Toyokuni's signature in the cartouche with the worm, which most experts attribute to Kunisada. The entire lot was submitted to my friend the connoisseur of things Oriental, who indicated his preferences. These I have kept myself. One was sold to a decorator for as much as was paid for the entire lot, which salved the conscience and replenished the purse. Others have served as gifts to appreciative friends.

With the exception of the Yeizan, she of the elaborate coiffure, her obi tied in front, all were theatrical prints. Four were dyptichs, forming two connecting scenes in a play, "not the highest grade of prints," mumbled the connoisseur, but they filled me with joy.

Never could they be accused of more prettiness, those virile lines, so full of character! What great skill was required to sketch the distorted limbs and thin aristocratic visage of the man enraged with his wife; or the roly-poly plebian features of the whimpering farmer, dissatisfied with his bargain with the green grocer? Who but the Japanese have such decorative caligraphy? It may have the delicacy of cobweb tracery, or the inky blackness of a stencil on a shipping case. It may start with a broad flourish and dwindle to nothing before the deft brush is lifted.

Numerous visits to the bookshop brought to light delightful parlor-table volumes, so popular before the Civil War, bearing the very effeminate titles of "The Forgetmenot," "The Floral Annual," "The Moss Rose," each with illuminated title and presentation pages, lithographed in American shops, some of them in full color, others in a ground tone with the color added by hand.

A small English volume published by Ackermann in 1841, depicts "The Wife of Sir Walter Raleigh," "Aunt Emily" and the "First Born," the detail and chiaroscuro of which are remarkable for miniature prints. An "Odd Fellow's Offering," "The Life of Lafayette," and "Louis the XVI," all contain colored gems of lithography, executed by T. Sinclair.

Two tables in the old bookshop were tumbled high with bound volumes of old music, the owner's names neatly stamped in gold on the front covers. Selections having colored title pages were always more expensive than plain black and white ones, and bore such titles as "Sister, since last we met," "The Prince of Wales Galop," in commemoration of King Edward VII's visit to our shores in 1860, both lithographed by Bufford & Co., Boston.

Some Things I Have Not

The Old Bookshop never yielded a single Currier & Ives. However, I have found several, one exceedingly lovely one, with beautifully gowned ladies in garden hats strolling about the grounds of a mansion. Along the road below the garden wall, two equestrians are homing from a canter.

Baxter's have ever eluded me, notwithstanding Yoxall's printed list of books containing them. Several Godey's Books have come as "finds," one a handsome volume in full red morocco and gold tooling; also two Demorests.

Really I'm not a print collector in the technical sense of the word, having no patience with states, artists' proofs, etc., but a Kruseman Van Elten etching was secured for $1; a woodcut by Dalziel for 25 cents; a Charles A. Platt etching for 75 cents. I am letting you in on all my secrets to show what may be accomplished with very limited means, a little understanding and much physical energy.

C. B.-B.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

She Kept Fun Out of Teaching

But Finally Won Children as Their Jolly Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TEACHER of more than 40 years of experience had ruled her groups like a tyrant with hard words, punishments, cross glances, and sarcasm. For two generations pupils who did not "know their lessons" had stayed after school. Much chalk had been used up in writing words on the blackboards after school. Many reams of paper and many quarts of ink were used to "do over" wrong lessons and untidy papers by hundreds of children in those 40 years.

Some parents were glad that their children quailed before somebody. Others were willing to credit the merit of "strict discipline," but that was about all. Children—the few "perfect" ones included—could not tell when their slightest variation would bring an avalanche of scolding upon the whole room, or when the whole room would hear the tirade against one victim. In silence they bore it day after day, looking toward the relief of graduation, of vacation, or of parental consent to stop school. For 40 years, scarcely a word had been sent her way except of the unfriendly kind she gave to children. A nickname had been given to her in retaliation—an epithet referring to her physical appearance. It gave a slight satisfaction to her pupils while under her care and even after they heard it repeated by their children and neighbors' children in the second generation.

Then by merest chance it was learned that she was jocular, playful, and even clownish among a few friends, carrying a pointed story for every occasion; loved and cherished, in truth, as a loyal, sweet personality. The contrast between the private behavior and the classroom tactics was eventually brought to the attention of the director of the schools. He once spoke to her of the fine reputation she held among her small circle and added, "You certainly must have a wonderful, happy time leading your fine boys and girls through their school work, don't you?"

"Oh dear, no," she gasped, "I wouldn't think of doing like that in the school."

"You don't mean to tell me," he added graciously, knowing her reputation, "that for your 40 years of teaching you have denied your pupils the delights of your happy disposition and your good wholesome fun."

"Oh yes," she said proudly, "I have always had the best of discipline in my room. I couldn't let them start or they might run away with me. I couldn't let them know how I love to joke and play."

There was an awkward silence, which gave time for a sparkle of glint in her eye. Then she added, "Could I?"

"Yes, you could," he answered.

"Oh, but my discipline; my reputation; I have always—" somehow the words didn't mean as much as they had meant.

"You have only a few more years to teach," said the director. "Why don't you begin slowly, and show your boys and girls the beautiful personality you have hidden from them. Go carefully and just see what happens. I'll take all the risk of bad discipline and poor work by the pupils."

She decided to try it, wavering between the fear of failure and the eagerness to be as kind to the pupils as she had always wanted to be. During the year there was no sign of failure, except one. The children of their own accord cared little for recess; then stayed long after school in the afternoon, and then came to school early in the morning.

One of her "bad boys," however, fought with another boy beneath her very windows on the school grounds. The principal happened to see the fight and took the culprits to his office. Miss G. felt chagrined in fear that her soft tactics might have brought forth the results she had expected. The principal, though, seemed very little worried even when the director appeared at his door in the midst of the adjustment. He stepped back just as the boy from Miss G's room said loudly, "Well, he can't call my teacher a name like that (the 40-year epithet) when I'm around, and get away with it."

Some people might have been willing to tell Miss G. the true cause of the fight, but neither the principal nor the director considered that important at all. The important matter was the change in the children. They would no longer admit to their ears the epithet which had been current so many years among those who had been denied her friendship. In one year the pupils had learned to know her as she was; they carried a new story of a new personality which the community in general had not seen.

S. O. R.

Cultivating Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST parents agree that it is a good thing to teach a child to be obedient. But just what is obedience? Is it simply doing what one is told to do? Such an interpretation always has seemed to me to be inadequate even when dealing with small children and I have long searched for a better meaning.

It was upon reading a little article printed on the Educational Page of the Monitor recently, entitled "Child's Inherent Desire for Good," that I felt I had found a really satisfactory answer to this question. The word "obedience" does not occur in the article, yet as I have put into practice the thought brought out therein, I have found that it has cleared up this subject for me and is making it possible also, for me to lead my little son of 3 years into more obedient ways.

The article relates how a teacher said to her class one morning, "Boys, we must say 'No' to bad thoughts and 'Yes' to good thoughts, for if we don't, trouble will follow and we will have only ourselves to blame." I found this idea helpful, and set about at once to adapt it to my needs in the training of my little son.

When he seemed naughty and disobedient I explained to him that it was because he had been listening to naughty thoughts and doing what they told him to do. They made him unhappy and then he could not have a good time. He did not need to listen to naughty thoughts, though. He could say "No" to them and listen to good thoughts instead, for good thoughts were always waiting for him to say "Yes" to them. It was good thoughts that made him smile, that told him to come quickly when he was called, and that made him want to run and play. He was always happy when listening to good thoughts, I explained.

Winning Self-Control

After this, we practiced saying "No" to naughty thoughts and "Yes" to good thoughts. If he grew impatient in his play I reminded him that he could say "No" to the thoughts that told him to be rough with his toys. He found that he could. If he were slow in doing what I asked, or if he felt rebellious, I would remind him again. I might ask, "What are you listening to?" Upon such occasions it was not always easy for him to gain control of his feelings but he would make the effort. Sometimes he would say "No" aloud and very emphatically to the naughty thoughts and then turn to me and say, "I told the naughty thoughts to go away. Now they're gone and I'm a happy boy."

As I observed the results of this method I felt that it had several advantages over any I had known before. In the first place it was impersonal. I was not asking him to obey me as a person, but helping him to distinguish between the right and wrong, and to be obedient to the right. There had been times previous to this that he had seemed to resent it when I insisted on obedience. There was in this broader interpretation that I was now striving for, however, no element of the old "Do it because I tell you to" meaning, that may have unconsciously crept into my thoughts, although I would have felt that I had progressed far beyond using such words. The child seemed to realize now that I was trying to help him. I was leading him to want to be good instead of trying to make him so and he was conscious of a difference.

"To Have Dominion"

Another advantage that I found in this method came somewhat as a surprise and helped in solving another problem that had arisen with the child. He had reached the age of self-assertiveness, of reaching out and feeling his power. As his father expressed it, he was trying to dominate his surroundings. Now this characteristic is often looked upon as undesirable and parents may set about to wipe it out. It has its undesirable features, of course, but it is something that needs careful guidance, rather than complete suppression. "To have dominion" in the right sense, is surely a quality worth striving for. I had been somewhat at a loss to know how to proceed, however. Now I realized that we were taking a step in the right direction, for in learning to say "No" to naughty thoughts and "Yes" to good thoughts the child was learning in a wholesome manner to direct his own course.

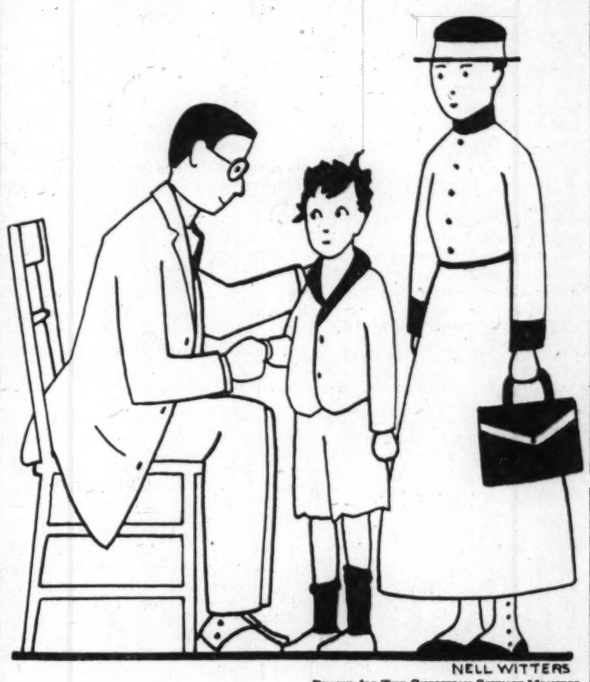
In still another way this thought of obedience as turning away from the wrong and listening to, and obeying the right, is helpful. It means growth for the parent as well as the child, for it is the kind of obedience that one never outgrows. As the writer of the article already mentioned says, "What my child needs, I need myself, in order to be of help to it."

V. E. H.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Into the School Building

This little girl reflects the happiness seen on bright faces of hundreds of children who trudge up the school steps on these colorful autumn mornings. She has evidently started early enough so that there is no hurry or anxiety, and she has perhaps had the friendly send-off from home that helps here face her day with eagerness and a sense of security.



NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Child in Need of Help.

Juvenile Courts

You and the Law Series—32

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

IN THE United States a juvenile court is conducted on a different theory from other courts. The child who is brought before it comes, not as a criminal, but as a child in need of help. The purpose of the court is not to punish the child but to save him from a life of crime.

This may be done by the court in coöperation with his parents, if he has any; or if the parents are unfit, the state itself may assume the rôle of parent and place the child in charge of a foster parent, or in an institution. The court, however, will not take a child away from its parents, unless their failure to guide and control him has resulted from inability, negligence or incompetency.

Children are the future citizens of the state and the state is peculiarly interested in their welfare. It often restrains the parent in his control of the child even where the child is not delinquent or the parent unfit. This is illustrated by child labor laws and laws compelling attendance at school. Legislation which would be considered an improper restraint of liberty if passed for adults is perfectly proper when passed for children.

Methods Improved

A child's contact with courts of law is far different than it was a generation ago. In many places, delinquent children are not placed under arrest, but summoned to court. If it is necessary to keep them in confinement until a hearing can be had, they are placed in detention homes, and not in jails with hardened criminals as they formerly were.

A hearing in Juvenile Court is usually informal. There is no jury. The public may be excluded from the hearing. The judge attempts to find out everything he can about the child, his training, family life, school life, companionship, physical condition, mental makeup, and the neighborhood in which he lives.

In this he often has the aid of social workers, doctors and psychiatrists. Fines and imprisonment are no longer meted out as punishment for specific acts. The idea back of the Juvenile Court is to help the child become adjusted to life; to have a normal childhood, and to be a useful citizen. If possible, the child is left at home under probation.

Under the Common Law

The entire procedure differs greatly from the way children once were treated by our courts. Under the common law, a child of seven might be held criminally responsible. He was given a jury trial in a public court room. He was tried for a specific act. The court was not concerned with his upbringing, or the contributing factors of the crime. His trial was conducted under the same rules of evidence as was an adult's. If he was found guilty, he was placed in jail or prison with adult criminals. When he had served his term, he not only had a prison record, but had had in prison a postgraduate course in crime.

Regardless of the improved technique, many experts in juvenile delinquency believe that if the problem child can be adequately dealt with by the home, the school, the church, or other social agencies without taking him into a juvenile court, society will be much better off.

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The Parent

That Friendly Good-By at the Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Parent Friends:

I wonder if all of you have as many happy experiences grow out of your sharing with the rest of us in "our" column as I have had. In the very last line of one of my letters to you I asked for helpful suggestions on the problem of interesting adolescent children in the study of their daily lessons and help has come pouring in from all sources—generous, impersonal help via clippings, friendly letters, delightful visits. And I am deeply grateful for it all and for the realization that I would have received none of it had I not opened my hand first to give a bit from my own storehouse of experience.

Ever since our children were old enough to leave home alone, even when they were so small that an errand alone to the corner grocery was a great trip filled with exciting adventure, I have taken the necessary few seconds to accompany them to the door and to call a happy word or two to them as they sped away—something that would be an urge to them to want to hurry back. All through their school years those few doorway seconds have been repaid many times over.

"'By, Mom. I'll be home at 3 o'clock," called from the gate and the answer from the doorway, "I'll be here waiting for you," takes on the importance of an appointment and is an urge to hurry back to where there is someone waiting to share the joyous, bubbling activities of time apart. Or if the doorway answer must be, "I'll not be here when you come home today," it can be turned into a worth-while appointment by adding, "You will have to be the one to wait for me this time." You can be almost sure that your return will be eagerly awaited and that your youngsters will not be far from their own doorstep when you arrive.

I have another incident I would like to share with you; a little doorway ceremony that really belongs with the rest of this letter. I wish I had known about it when my own children were smaller.

A friend, the mother of three small children from kindergarten age up, accompanies her little group to the door each school day and standing there inside the closed door, holding one another's hand, with heads bowed they repeat their daily prayer in unison. It is a beautiful sight and comes at just the right moment, after the confusion of getting ready for school, to calm their thought before leaving the sanctuary of home and going out into their busy worlds.

(Mrs.) L. G. M.

For "Dressing Up"

England

Dear Parents:

I so much enjoy reading the Parent Column and have been so helped by reading of other parents' experiences that I wish to contribute something I have found helpful in our home.

Having only one little girl who is never tired of "dressing up" and also "playing shop," I used to find it very difficult and awkward to find clothing suitable for the occasion at a moment's notice and likewise to find suitable "goods" for the shop.

Then I conceived the idea of sorting out dresses and coats no longer needed by me and saving them to outfit the would-be grown-up. These, together with odd hats, bits of ribbon, feathers and worn-out handbags, I put in a chest in the little girl's room. Then, whenever she wanted to dress up, all was in readiness.

To meet the shop problem I keep all my empty cartons and packets, including those around Oxo cubes and lemonade cubes, jellies, salt, sugar, soups, custard, suet, etc. Thus, the little shopkeeper finds she owns a shop like the real ones and can be asked for real articles and goods. After play is over the smaller packets can be fitted into the larger and all be packed neatly away in a good-sized box until next required.

I find it gives endless occupation, particularly when a playmate comes for a day. Because the boxes are empty there is no chance of spilling or untidiness, and therefore the play can be quite free from anxiety on the part of either parent or child.

(Mrs.) V. T. M.

From the Slopes of Kilimanjaro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

HE WISHED to see the great "Outside" and so he had left his home on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro in British East Central Africa, and now here he was attending a university on the Pacific coast of the United States.

"Most of the students here would give a great deal to be able to hear the beat of native drums in the jungle, see stampeding herds of elephants, and hear lions roaring at night," I said.

Milan Laney laughed. "All that is an old story to me."

The last class of the day was over, and I had just discovered that the youth in the next chair had been born on the so-called "Dark" Continent.

"Africa is one of the most beautiful countries imaginable," Laney said.

"What schools did you attend?" I asked.

"There is a very good college in Kenya Colony, and afterward I took a correspondence course from Columbia University. No one knows what correspondence courses can mean but those of us who have lived so far away from everything."

"What else did you do?"

"I helped my missionary-trader father with his school for natives. Most of the schools are missionary schools. Most of the natives do not take kindly to conventional academic subjects, but we teach them some reading, writing and arithmetic. What we try to do is to make them self-supporting. We teach them handicrafts, how to raise a garden. Many now own cattle.

"At first the natives come to the schools out of curiosity, for the thrill of seeing a crowd. 'The people are like the leaves of the trees in number,' one native said. And 'the people are like water,' was another's way of expressing his delight in the gathering at the mission school. Then others are attracted by the hope of gain. 'You called me, and I came,' one said, 'now what do you give me for it?'

"Of course the time comes when curiosity and the hope of gain no longer bring them, but by that time we hope their interest in the things they are learning will hold them. They are much interested in the making of clothing, but have very little idea in the matter of wearing them. A man will be found wearing a woman's dress, and a woman will have on a man's shirt.

"What language do you use in teaching?"

"We use the native dialects entirely. Many of the students pick up some English, however. But it is at music that the African native excels. You may be surprised to learn that the best of music is none too good for him. I wish you could have heard the boys of the school singing an oratorio on the night I left. It was a still, warm night, with only the sound of the night birds. Suddenly the boys began to sing. Everyone sat in rapt silence. It was done beautifully. They are full of rhythm, too. All of their celebrations are accompanied by dancing, and all the dances mean something—such as joy because of good crops, the hope of rain."

"How did you happen to come here?" I asked.

Laney laughed. "Martin Johnson, the explorer-author, had come to Africa on one of his expeditions. He decided to climb Mount Kilimanjaro to get some photographs. I had been acting as a guide up to the peak of this mountain, so I was sent along. On the way up and on the descent Johnson talked to me. He asked what I was doing, and what I expected to do after I finished my education. To my surprise he invited me to return to the great 'Outside,' as we call the rest of the world, with him when he came out. It seemed a great opportunity. So I came. After I graduate, two years from now, I shall go on to the Orient and then back to Africa again. I want to continue helping my father teach in the missionary school."

E. H. R.

Forming Daily Living Habits

When the Problem Is One of Prolonged Infancy

Home Training of Retarded Child—2

By Mary M. Starr
Supervisor of Instruction, Deanwood School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the vision inspired by self-confidence in her ability and purpose, the mother or teacher is ready to take up the home training of her child. When the prophet wrote: "For precept must be upon precept, precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little" (Isa. 28:10), he was stating that which the modern teacher knows of as "overlearning." Just as some children learn their lessons easily, while others require many more repetitions with longer time, so it is with teaching the simple habits of babyhood and childhood.

One infant may be trained at the age of five or six months so that his physical organs function regularly and with a degree of satisfactory control; another child, however, may require years to achieve the same degree of comfort and well-being. Overlearning in the latter case will aid the acquiring of control, but the training must be accompanied by all the assistance mother or teacher can give through their own faithfulness to duty and perseverance of effort.

Other Habits to Be Gained

The habit of sleeping regularly and quietly should be strengthened, and as aids toward peaceful rest, annoying habits of breathing or posture should be corrected. Eating and drinking are two other habits which a child can be trained to do properly, although skill in handling the spoon or cup may require loving patience while mastery is being gained.

Bathing is greatly helped by cheerfulness on the mother's part. Let her sing joyfully, and a crying child soon begins to think of the bath as a time for song and laughter. Independent dressing on the part of a child can usually be accomplished at an earlier age than mothers are willing to permit. If mother's patience with the clumsy efforts of little fingers will endure, she will find dressing one of the least difficult habits to be mastered. And praise accompanies each little garment rightly put on, even though help may have been needed in the finishing touches.

The ideal of cleanliness is also quickly appreciated through the mother's insistence upon it, even at the cost of overlearning, again. These social habits acquired and mastered will give comfort and encouragement through the somewhat slower process of teaching the moral habits which contribute to the growth and success of any child.

Through Practice

Qualities of character can be given opportunity for growth through practice, even in very young-minded children. Obedience improves through practice in obeying. Kindness, generosity, self-control, honesty, truthfulness, cheerfulness and reliability are some of the character traits contributing to happiness and success, for education and ability without being socially acceptable will be of little value in life.

A plan which we have found to work very well for recording the progress of retarded pupils, as well as for the encouragement of parent or teacher in their work with these children, is to have the teacher keep a notebook in which she jots down daily, very briefly, each advancing step in growth; or, should a day come when there seems to be a retrograde step, it is wise to make note of that also. For purposes of consultation the notebook is most helpful since the written record is more reliable than the memory for recalling specific action or sayings.

In some cases, the first training needed may be in walking and running sight, ear, touch, breathing, smell, and in socializing games. The general methods used in teaching these lessons are simply given in "The Boston Way—Plans for the Development of the Individual Child." (Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.: 1917. $1.) From the suggestions in this book the mother-teacher can easily adapt those needed to meet the requirements of her child.

Training in good posture should be started with very young children. A chair to fit the child will enable it when sitting, to hold the chest up, chin in, head up, knees straight ahead and spine against the back of the chair. When standing, the child should be trained to hold the waistline in and chest high, with its weight on the balls of the feet. If the muscular coördination is poor, specific motor training will be needed to help gain self-control.

Games can be utilized fully to develop in children lithe, active, and well-poised bodies. Simple directions appealing to both eye and ear are necessary, with repeated drill. It should be remembered in working with young-minded children that their attention-span and interest-span are very short. Consequently a few minutes of a thing at a time is a wise procedure until there is evidence of increasing interest and attention. When the mental age of the child approximates its chronological age, it is ready to go on with its own age-group in regular school work. Cheerful, intelligent devotion to her task on the part of mother or teacher will aid greatly in reaching this desired goal for the child.

There are five articles on this subject to be printed at short intervals. The next will appear soon.

School Gardens in Holland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

TODAY there are in Amsterdam alone 1800 children who every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from April till the end of October, come after school hours, to work in their little garden plots of 15 to 20 square yards each. The gardens are grouped into four units of five acres each, situated in different sections on the outskirts of the town. The movement, which began some fifteen years ago with the founding of the Amsterdam Society for School Work Gardens by a small group of men wishing to awaken an interest in nature and in the cultivation of the soil, has spread to other places in the Netherlands. The school gardens have now become a national movement organized in a national union of school work gardens.

Under expert guidance, children from about 10 to 12 years of age are thus enabled to cultivate little plots of their own. The school gardens are quite apart from the elementary schools. The only connection is that in spring the superintendents of schools are requested to make known to the children that they can obtain a garden of their own upon payment of a fee of 25 cents and the further obligation to pay 15 cents per week toward the running costs of the scheme.

The idea of having a garden of their own appeals strongly to many children, and it is an inspiring sight to see them at work in their allotments. It is also delightful to see the pride on their faces when they bring their mother a huge bunch of flowers or a basketful of French beans or lettuce raised by themselves.

Each of the four Amsterdam school garden units has its own plain wooden clubhouse. Here, on rainy days, the weekly lesson on natural science and history is given and a museum containing specimens and pictures of a great variety of plants and flowers is housed. In the clubhouse the garden tools of the children, seeds and other materials are stored as well as aquariums and terrariums, collections of insects and so on.

The work of the children is supervised and guidance is given by trained horticulturists. In each garden the same flowers and vegetables are grown. The soil is dug up and fertilized when the children receive their allotments. For the rest, the sowing, watering, weeding trimming, binding up, and cutting is all done by the children themselves.

The municipal authorities early recognized the importance of this educative work, and the ground for the school gardens is leased at a low rental by the municipality to the Amsterdam Society. About 30 per cent of the running costs are defrayed out of the children's contributions, the rest is paid from subsidies granted by the municipality and the province.

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Discovery of a Friend

TRUE friends, like many other good things, are often discovered by chance. It was so with Mrs. Wickens.

We had lost our way, had been tramping for seemingly endless miles without meeting a single person who might have put us on our right path, when suddenly a cluster of trees came into view in a hollow below us, and in their midst a chimney.

A few moments later, we reached a deeply sunken chalk lane which cut across the foot of the hill. It was narrow and heavily rutted; old yews closed in overhead, making of it a dim black tunnel which was welcome after the white glare above. Behind the yews on the right we caught the pale glimmer of an orchard in full bloom and the mellow red walls and roof of the cottage to which the chimney belonged, glowing almost crimson in the midday sun.

The cottage was approached by a flagged path from the lane, entered by a close-paled hand gate. Tawny golden wallflowers lined it, sending up a delicious fragrance. From the orchard there came a low, hot murmur; for a row of white beehives stood under the twisted gray boughs.

Then it was that we caught our first glimpse of her. She was standing at the back door, her hands on her hips as she gazed with satisfaction on the line of washing blowing across the little bit of daisied lawn.

"My," them tablecloths have washed up well!" she was saying, either to herself or to someone we couldn't see. Her rosy face was wreathed in smiles; her snowy white cap and apron gave her as fresh an appearance as the pink and white orchard blossoms. When we drew nearer, we found ourselves looking into the twinkling blue eyes of—plainly—a friend!

* * *

SOMEHOW, AT SIGHT OF HER, we felt an overwhelming desire for adventure. The murmured request for water was but a subterfuge and unnecessary. Even the old lady herself seemed to think so. She welcomed us in as if we were her oldest friends, and, above all, expected.

The door led direct into the living room. It was spotless. The floor was of brick, the ceilings heavily beamed, the walls of plain unplastered brick, whitewashed. The lowest steps of the stairs, worn and polished, shone like water in the right-hand corner; there was space for a large black oak cupboard, its panels carved with a pattern of Tudor roses, and a Welsh dresser, hung with pewter mugs and blue willow-pattern ware, against the left-hand wall. A tall, ticking, yellow-faced clock towered up on one side of the hearth, with a rush-seated armchair on the other; while, under the low window, an eight-legged table with one flap down held a bowl of gooseberries and a tall jar of early iris. Our new friend pushed these to one end, spreading the other with a cloth, and before we half knew what was happening we found ourselves being fed on honey and oatcakes.

* * *

YES, FRIENDSHIP SPRINGS up in unexpected places—and how quickly this friendship grew! It seemed but a moment and Mrs. Wickens was telling us all about herself and her husband, about the large family of "chillun" she had reared—all of whom had left the old home. Another moment, and she was making us acquainted with household treasures, lovingly lingering over each of them and pointing out its merits and beauties. Her cheeks became rosier as she talked, her sweet old voice grew almost shrill in her excitement. It was the eagerness of one who rarely had a chance to share her joy in these things she loved, and seldom met strangers from the outside world who genuinely sympathized with her simple enthusiasms.

Faded samplers, patchwork quilts, home-woven linen from homemade flax, odd bits of perfectly stitched tapestry, fragile china too frail for any but her loving fingers to touch—she hung over them all, breathlessly, like a mother. No doubt they did, indeed, take the place of "chillun" to her. They were things, she said, which had come to her from her mother, from the old, prosperous North Country farm which had been her home; things which had been in her family for generations.

How cool and quiet it was in that little room. Swallows fussed and rustled in the thatch, and their wings flashed the sunlight into the room like lightning as they flew backward and forward to the eaves, the polished mugs on the dresser catching the fragments and playing pitch and toss with them. Presently one fluttered against the panes as if it wanted to come in. Mrs. Wickens looked up quickly.

"Aye, steady there! Now an' agen they falls down the chimbley," she observed. "But we had a lil wagtail here yesserday. I heard un a-scratchin' at the sill wi' its little claws. It seemed weak like, so Wickens, he brings it in—it wur just afore breakfus—and puts it in the back kitchen wi' a lil water. 'Smarnin' it wur lookin' audacious pert, it wur, so Wickens, he took un into the gar'n, an' it flew away."

* * *

THE SUN WAS BEGINNING to take on its evening haze, when we finally bethought us of getting home. Mrs. Wickens, sorely distressed that we could not wait a little longer until Mus' Wickens came home from market, accompanied us to the gate, turning this way and that in her anxiety to share with us to the very last her affection for her home.

"Aye, see how the pinnies are swellin'!" She touched the hard red-veined peony buds with gentle fingers. "I love them pinnies, I do. I looks for'ard to 'em all the year round. Jest look at them gnats—it's goin' a keep fine for the school treat tomorrow after all. But gnats—they're plaguey things. I riggen we could get on well eno' without them— I might have gi'en you my recipe for penny-royal— But there ye're coming agen. Mebbee I'll have some o' my elderberry jam ready the next time ye come. It tastes like greengages if ye add a few sticks of rhubarb— Howsomever, I mustn' keep ye. The bus, it passes the end o' the lane at the hour. Aye, and there 'tis, too—ye can see it through the trees there jest across the Ten Acre. Ye'll jest about do it if ye run."

With hastily delivered final thanks and farewells, we complied with the suggestion and, when we looked back at the turn of the lane, Mrs. Wickens was no more than a pink and white blur in the darkness of the yew tunnel. Yet we felt no regret at parting with her. Friendships are spacious things, with splendid visions and ever-expanding horizons on ahead, and we knew that this particular road of friendship was an open way—that we should go back again and again, and always find something fresh in which to take delight.

B. N.

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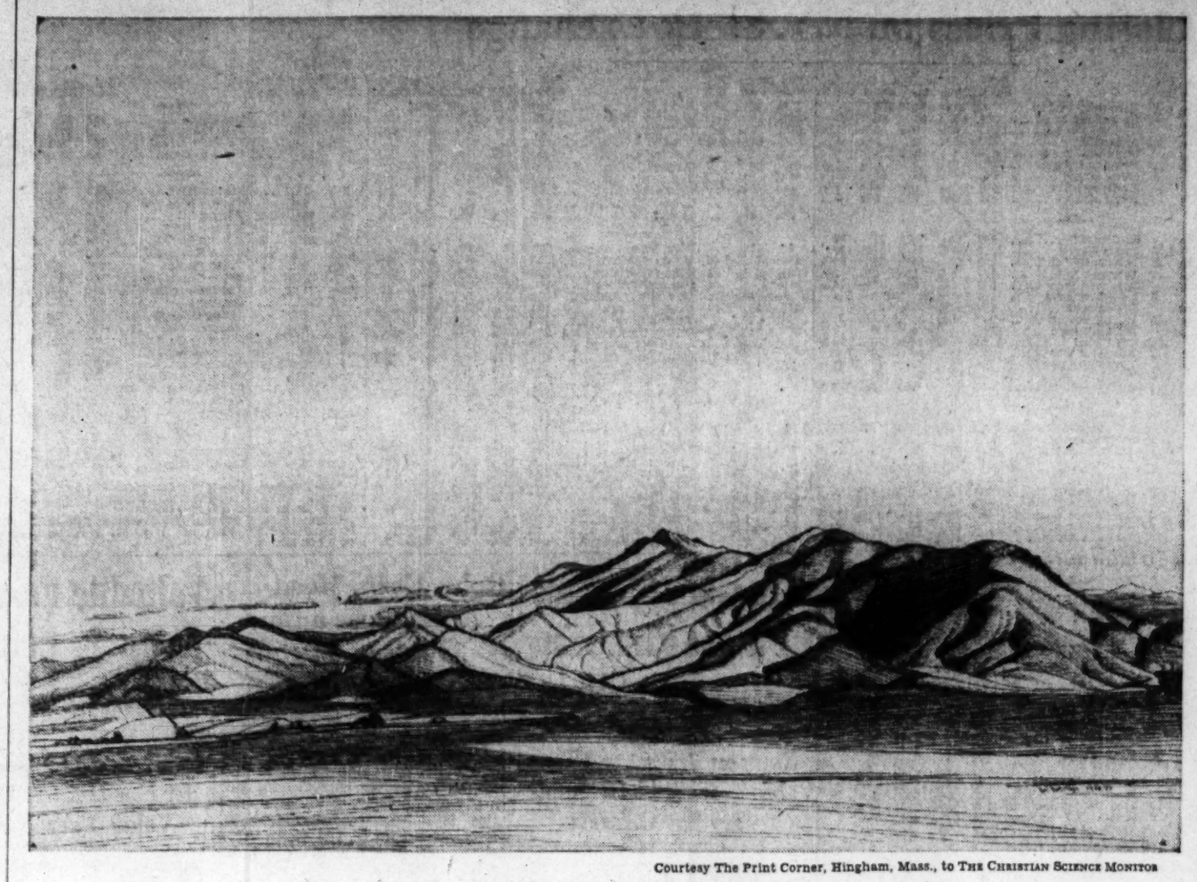

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"ON THE RANGE": *An Etching by Roi Partridge*

ROI PARTRIDGE never fails to express in his work the qualities of youth and freedom—whether it be in the freshness of his viewpoint as he presents familiar scenes or in his depiction of the immense expanses of sky and prairie. "On the Range" is an example of the joy of sky and mountains for the man who will avail himself of their benefits. Release from artificiality, from man-made boundaries and limits, and a courage as dauntless as the sunlight, all these are essential parts of the artist's nature. A fenced section of pasture may comprise hundreds of acres and the fence may be too far distant for the eye to see, but the mere fact that the land is fenced would be like prison-bars to this unusually independent man.

It has taken years of long, hard work for Partridge to achieve the degree of technique which his etchings display. After a year of study at the Academy of Design in New York, he went to Paris where he surprised the French by his vigorous grasp of fresh beauties among the hackneyed scenes of Paris. His independent thinking has led him into fearless devotion to new trends in modernism, namely, simplicity and directness of line.

"On the Range" shows the California mountains rising in undulating rhythm. This etching illustrates the variety which may be secured in lines deeply bitten while repeating, without monotony, the same motif of design.

Roi Partridge has actually given the observer a suggestion of California's vast stretches from which rise the foothills and mountains he loves. He does not want to copy merely the landscape before him; he tries to infuse into his work his own sense of nature's appeal.

A Garden in the Stone-Pits

"IT'LL be a deal livelier at the Stone-pits when we've got some flowers," said Eppie. "And I'll have a bit of rosemary, and bergamot, and thyme, because they're so sweet-smelling; but there's no lavender only in gentlefolks' gardens, I think."

"That's no reason why you shouldn't have some," said Aaron, "for I can bring you slips of anything; I'm forced to cut no end of 'em when I'm gardening, and throw 'em away mostly."

"Well," said Silas, gravely, "so as you don't make free for us,—I couldn't abide to be imposin' for garden-stuff or anything else."

"No, no, there's no imposin'," said Aaron; "there's never a garden in all the parish but what there's endless waste in it for want o' somebody as could use everything up. It's what I think to myself sometimes as there need nobody run short of victuals if the land was made the most on, and there was never a morsel but what could find its way to a mouth. It sets one thinkin' o' that—gardening does."—From "Silas Marner," by GEORGE ELIOT.

The Treasures of Cocos Island

"CAN you tell me where I can find a genuine treasure chart of Cocos Island? Where are the treasures cached on Cocos Island? If it's genuine, where can I obtain reliable information about it?"

Hardly a month passes by in which I do not receive such inquiries in letters from men, women, youths, and even girls, in the U. S. A., in Canada, and right round the globe from Australia and New Zealand—"down under"—to countries on the European continent. It is most singular that, in a presumably matter-of-fact, scientific age, such as that in which we are living, a little desert island, hardly more than six miles square, 550 miles S. W. of the Panama Canal, and a rendezvous of buccaneers and pirates since the days of Wafer, Davis, and Dampier, and probably of much earlier English and Spanish adventurers, should still draw like a powerful magnet men and women of so many different types. . . .

There is an expedition at least once every year to this beckoning island, and countless must be the ships which, in the last sixty years or more, have come creeping back at night to moorings in Frisco Bay and the West India Dock, London, slipping into retired berths, and hoping no one will ask questions about the luck of their vain hunts. Nature and the time spirit, old enemies of treasure-hunters, make the quest of these Cocos hoards especially difficult, and not the affairs of a few days which so many seekers of the past and present have vainly imagined them to be. For so small an island, Cocos is of quite extraordinary impenetrability.

The landscape of this strange pirate island of old-time romance has greatly changed in the last three centuries. When the old buccaneers careened their ships in its strand and filled their water barrels in its coves, the island was covered with coconut groves, as thickly as on any atoll in the South Pacific. . . .

It may have been one of these Benn Gunns or Pirate Robins of the clinging breeks and the tarry hats, who left that strange and cryptic carving on one of the big boulders in Chatham Bay, at the embouchure of a rushing brook, brawling down a stony bed, under colonnades of trees and creepers, and spreading fanwise along the strand. The mysterious inscription, which sadly puzzled Vancouver is undated and badly effaced by the action of time and weather:

"LOOK Y. AS YOU GOE FOR YE S. COCO."

Many treasure-seekers in the last hundred years or more have battered their five wits against this riddle on a time-worn rock—HAROLD T. WILKINS, in "Treasure Hunting." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)

A Program of True Recovery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that some of the errors leading to the economic situation of the world are being more thoroughly exposed, peoples everywhere are saying of the depression that it must not happen again. In saying this, however, many may be thinking specifically of ruinous financial failures, widespread unemployment, and human suffering, the disruption and demoralization of civic and home life—not to mention the curtailment of cherished personal liberties perhaps acquired after long years of struggle.

Others, more interested in tracing probable causes than in rehearsing effects, have been concerning themselves not with the metaphorical flood and its consequences, but rather with an endeavor to determine in so far as possible the nature of those factors which might be responsible for the weakening and bursting of the dam. Thus, in the opinion of many, the mental upheaval of the past few years may in large measure be ascribed to general disregard of the spiritual element as a vital and integral constituent in all human relationships. True recovery, Christian Science teaches, is contingent on the awakening of humanity to a clearer and more practical sense of spiritual values in human affairs.

The great proponent and exponent of spiritual truth, Christ Jesus, labored indefatigably for the redemption and regeneration of all mankind. Yet the extent to which he viewed spiritual recovery as fundamentally an individual problem was indicated by his deep and tender concern for the well-being of individuals as such. He loved all humanity, loved the true selfhood he discerned in individual character, and he never neglected an opportunity to rehabilitate a fading or dormant sense of spiritual values. In his teachings of the glorious and imperishable harmonies of true life and being, he emphasized the nature of God by using the words "my Father" and "your Father." He taught men to know the spiritual unity existing between God and man, in His image, as well as the value of this understanding in overcoming the false claims of discord, sickness, lack, and even death.

Yet there were many who failed utterly to grasp the significance of the blessing and boon he held out to them. Thus we find Nicodemus frankly unable to relinquish what he believed to be the accredited and final interpretation of life and its phenomena as based on matter. When Jesus said, concerning the new birth, "Ye must be born again," Nicodemus asked: "How can these things be?" To which query Jesus replied, "Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?" With his thought influenced by the suppositions and superstitions of materialism and the ecclesiastical philosophy of his times, it was not surprising that the purely spiritual aspect of being should seem incomprehensible to Nicodemus, even as it has to many others. Well indeed, therefore, has the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, cautioned (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 201): "We cannot fill vessels already full. They must first be emptied. Let us disrobe error. Then, when the winds of God blow, we shall not hug our tatters close about us."

Human consciousness must be emptied somewhat of its errors of belief, in order that the channels of thought may be opened to perceive the spiritual idea. The human mind is prone to cling with more or less tenacity to outworn theories, garbled and limited views of all things, to egotism, pride, greed, to fear and to strife, to the rule of might instead of the power of right, and to stubborn disavowal of the power and practicability of humble prayer to Almighty God. But let an individual once become actively identified with the program of spiritual recovery, and the baneful suggestions of the mortal dream of life and intelligence as existent in matter and evil will one by one vanish into their native nothingness. Then it is that individual human thought, taking on a diviner hue and truer stamp, is "born again" into that eternal realm of spiritual-mindedness in which is infolded and unfolded the spiritual sense of love, purity, honesty, mercy, unselfishness, courage, and staid reliance on God, the All-in-all.

On page 340 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has expressed what may well be regarded as prophetic of true recovery for all mankind. She writes, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed." Indeed, this prophetic statement is already on the way toward fulfillment through the healing activity of Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Ein Plan wahren Wiederaufbaus

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DA NUN manche Irrtümer, die zu der heutigen Weltwirtschaftslage geführt haben, gründlicher bloßgestellt werden, hört man überall sagen, daß eine Geschäftsstockung nicht mehr eintreten dürfe. Dabei denken jedoch wohl viele hauptsächlich an zerrüttende finanzielle Mißerfolge, weitverbreitete Arbeitslosigkeit und menschliches Leiden, die Zersetzung und Sittenverderbnis im bürgerlichen und Familienleben—von der Beschränkung vielleicht nach jahrelangem Ringen erlangter liebgewonnener persönlicher Freiheiten ganz zu schweigen.

Andere, denen mehr am Aufdecken wahrscheinlicher Ursachen als am fortwährenden Reden über Wirkungen gelegen ist, haben sich, bildlich gesprochen, nicht um die Flut und ihre Folgen gekümmert, sondern sich lieber bemüht, so weit wie möglich die Art der Umstände zu bestimmen, die zur Schwächung und zum Bruch des Dammes geführt haben konnten. Nach Ansicht vieler ist die mentale Umwälzung der letzten paar Jahre in großem Maße der allgemeinen Vernachlässigung des geistigen Elements, des wesentlichen und unerläßlichen Bestandteils in allen menschlichen Beziehungen, zuzuschreiben. Wahrer Wiederaufbau, lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft, hängt vom Erwachen der Menschheit zu einer klareren und praktischeren Auffassung geistiger Werte in menschlichen Angelegenheiten ab.

Christus Jesus, der große Erläuterer und Vertreter geistiger Wahrheit, arbeitete unermüdlich für die Erlösung und die Wiedergeburt der Menschheit. In welchem Maße er jedoch geistigen Wiederaufbau als ein im Grunde individuelles Problem betrachtete, geht daraus hervor, wie tief und liebreich er um der Menschen persönliches Wohl als solches besorgt war. Er liebte die ganze Menschheit, liebte das wahre Selbst, das er im individuellen Charakter wahrnahm, und versäumte keine Gelegenheit, einen schwindenden oder schlafenden Sinn geistiger Werte wieder zur Geltung zu bringen. In seinen Lehren von den herrlichen und unvergänglichen Harmonien des wahren Lebens und Seins legte er auf das Wesen Gottes dadurch Nachdruck, daß er die Worte „mein Vater" und „euer Vater" gebrauchte. Er lehrte die Menschen ebenso die zwischen Gott und dem Menschen in Seinem Ebenbilde bestehende geistige Einheit wie den Wert dieses Verständnisses beim Überwinden der falschen Ansprüche Zwietracht, Krankheit, Mangel und sogar Tod erkennen.

Dennoch gab es viele, die die Bedeutung des Segens und der Gnade, die er ihnen bot, gar nicht erfaßten. So finden wir, daß Nikodemus offenbar nicht aufgeben konnte, was er für die auf der Materie beruhende anerkannte und endgültige Auslegung des Lebens und seiner Erscheinungen hielt. Als Jesus mit Bezug auf die Wiedergeburt sagte: „Ihr müsset von neuem geboren werden", fragte Nikodemus: „Wie mag solches zugehen?" Hierauf erwiderte Jesus: „Bist du ein Meister in Israel und weißt das nicht?" Bei seinem von materiellen Voraussetzungen und abergläubischen Annahmen sowie den Kirchenlehren seiner Zeit beeinflußten Denken war es nicht überraschend, daß die rein geistige Seite des Seins Nikodemus ebenso wie vielen anderen unbegreiflich erschien. Wahrlich, mit gutem Grunde hat daher die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, gewarnt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 201): „Gefäße, die schon voll sind, können wir nicht füllen. Sie müssen zuerst geleert werden. Laßt uns den Irrtum entblößen. Wenn dann die Winde Gottes wehen, werden wir uns nicht fest in unsere Lumpen hüllen".

Das menschliche Bewußtsein muß von seinen Annahmeirrtümern einigermaßen frei werden, damit die Gedankengänge für die Wahrnehmung der geistigen Idee geöffnet werden können. Das menschliche Gemüt klammert sich gern mehr oder weniger hartnäckig an überlebte Theorien, an verstümmelte und begrenzte Anschauungen aller Dinge, an Eigendünkel, Stolz, Habsucht, an Furcht und Streit, an die Herrschaft von Macht anstatt an die Macht des Rechts und an verstocktes Ableugnen der Kraft und Zweckdienlichkeit demütigen Betens zu dem allmächtigen Gott. Sobald man aber einmal regen Anteil an dem Plan geistigen Wiederaufbaus nimmt, verschwinden die unheilvollen Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Traumes vom Vorhandensein von Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie und im Bösen nacheinander in ihr ursprüngliches Nichts. Dann nimmt das Denken des einzelnen einen göttlicheren Hauch und ein wahreres Gepräge an,—es wird „von neuem geboren" in das ewige Reich geistiger Gesinnung, die den geistigen Sinn von Liebe, Reinheit, Ehrlichkeit, Erbarmen, Selbstlosigkeit, Mut und gelassenem Vertrauen auf Gott, das All in allem, in sich schließt und entfaltet.

Auf Seite 340 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit hat Mrs. Eddy eine Erklärung abgegeben, die gut als Weissagung wahren Wiederaufbaus für die ganze Menschheit angesehen werden kann. Sie schreibt: „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereinigt Menschen und Völker; richtet die Brüderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben als dich selbst'; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei—alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verkehrt ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte". Ja, diese prophetische Erklärung geht durch die Heiltätigkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft bereits der Erfüllung entgegen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Hilltop

How giddily
The treetops sway!
The world is twirling fast
Today;

A farmhouse
Leans against the gale,
Its smoke ballooning
Like a sail;

The birds are blown
From tree to tree;
But this is not too fast
For *me*—

Turn, Earth,
Over and over;
I'll lie here
And clutch the clover!

MILDRED WESTON.

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Accompaniments to a Cello

THE music from a 'cello brings me pure
Delight no matter where 'tis heard. But best
Of all it comes to me the while I sit
In tranquil ease before an open fire.
The 'cello's opulent, deep-throated tones
Outdrawn from lower strings, its bird-clear notes
Of upper scale seem straight from heaven.
My chair, deep-hollowed, soft and yielding, gives
Me body-comfort, frees my heart and sets
It singing true to music's mood; the scent
Of burning cedar, sweet as attar now,
Now piquant with the sting of wood-smoke, makes
The melody the clearer; curling flames
And glowing embers join the rhythm of
The matchless song. Sometimes the vagrant wisp
Of smoke, escaping from the fire, throws out
A veil through which I glimpse the artist as
He brings to life the wondrous chords—I love
The lordly music of a 'cello as
I sit at ease before an open fire.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Trading Falls Back Into Sluggish Pace

Commodity and Money Markets

Trading Volume Small and Price Trend Uncertain

Most Changes Fractional —Mesta Machine Stock Conspicuous

By Forrest Price

Stocks had a breathing spell today.

After yesterday's brisk upturn it probably was too much to expect an immediate continuance of the rise.

Volume of trading dwindled to small proportions, total turnover amounting to only 250,000 shares.

And there was not enough momentum in any direction to discern a price trend. It was just mildly irregular. Changes mostly were fractional.

In the absence of any striking feature, Mesta Machine stood out rather prominently. In comparatively active trading, it rose 2 points.

Radio A preferred moved up more than a point to a new high for the year. A fractional gain sent McLellan Stores to a new high.

U. S. Smelting was up more than a point. North American Edison Electric, an inactive stock, moved 3 points higher. Columbia Pictures moved up a point.

Strength of U. S. Government bonds was communicated to corporate loans, and the entire bond market looked better than it has done for some time. However, gains were small, and trading was light. Polish 7s and Belgian 7s were strong features of the foreign group.

Narrow price changes were noted in the grain market. Cotton was quiet.

There is no doubt that market sentiment has undergone substantial improvement. And it is hoped that it will be lasting. The market doubtless will experience its usual ups and downs but if it maintains a general long-term upward trend those who have been wishing for higher prices will be satisfied.

Of course, an upward price movement must have a solid foundation under it. The worst that the market has had to contend with has been extreme, and to an extent, unwarranted pessimism.

This soggy feeling is mostly attributable to the restricting laws that have been in vogue. Now the Administration has let it be known that the price-fixing and production control features of the NRA are to be eliminated. This was responsible for the sharp price upswing in the market starting yesterday.

With these restricting regulations in the scrap heap and others likely to follow in the same direction eventually general business should show marked betterment.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Stock market enthusiasm cooled somewhat today following yesterday's brisk rally.

Some traders were inclined to accept profits rather than carry positions over the week-end, and prices, generally, displayed an indecisive tone. A few specialties, however, exhibited strength.

The close was irregular.

The fact that volume dwindled appreciably under scattered realizing was highly encouraging to market analysts, although the opinion was expressed in some quarters that the list might shuffle about in a restricted area during the next several days.

Technicians, while generally bullish for equities, advanced the thought that it was too much to expect public buying enthusiasm to be developed overnight. In addition, brokerage circles reported that, for the moment, the market is largely an investment rather than a speculative type. Government supervision, it was said, is principally responsible for this situation.

The disturbances in Spain apparently had little effect upon financial markets, as a whole, although foreign observers were concerned over possible repercussions, politically, in other European regions.

Air reduction firmed a point, as did American Sugar Refining.

American Telephone was a trifle heavy, but such issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, National Distillers, Santa Fe, Consolidated Gas, Goodyear and International Harvester showed only small fractional variations. Standard Oil of California and Safeway Stores were a bit better.

Bonds Advance

Corporate bonds advanced moderately today in response to another display of strength in the U. S. Government list. Some of the federals accounted for a good turnover, but the rest of the list showed typical week-end quiet.

Home Owners Loans continued to make up ground against the losses of the previous week. The 4s worked ahead 10-32ds of a points to 97.8, and smaller gains were credited to the 3s and 2¾s.

Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s were up 4-32 at 99.20. Treasury 4s climbed 9-32 to 106.25, and advances ranging from 1-32 to 6-32 occurred in some of the 3⅜s, the 3¼s of 1941 and 1944-46. Called Liberty Fourth 4¼s improved 5-32, selling at 101.5.

Rail issues had a firm tone, and higher prices were paid also for a number of utility and industrial classifications, including Detroit Edison 4½s, American Smelting 5s, Goodyear 5s and Postal Telegraph 5s. Improvement in the carrier list touched some loans of the St. Paul, Great Northern, Nickel Plate and Erie.

Steel Ingot Production

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Production of steel ingots in September, as estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute, was 1,251,630 gross tons compared with 1,363,359 in August and 2,283,079 in September, 1933. For the nine months ended September the output of ingots was 20,268,462 tons compared with 17,189,390 in the like period last year. September production was the smallest for any month this year to date.

S. H. Kress & Co. Sales

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—September sales of S. H. Kress & Co. were $5,684,751, an increase of $279,197 or 5.2 per cent over the sales for the corresponding month last year.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High | Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Oct. 6 | Last Oct. 5

—A—

11⅞ | 6 | .. | Adams Express | 900 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7½ | 7⅛
11⅜ | 6¾ | .. | Adressograph | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8
9⅝ | 4⅞ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 200 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5
106¾ | 91¾ | 3 | Air Reduction | 400 | 104 | 103¼ | 104 | 103
23⅞ | 16⅝ | .60† | Alaska-Juneau | 400 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | 19⅜
5¼ | 1½ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 300 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾
130 | 122½ | 7 | Allied Chem pf | 100 | 125 | 125 | 125 | ..
23⅞ | 10⅝ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13
7¾ | 3¼ | .. | Amal Leather | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅛
55⅝ | 40½ | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 41
41½ | 25¼ | .. | Am Agri Chem | 300 | 41¾ | 41 | 41⅜ | 41
110½ | 96 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 10 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | ..
107¾ | 90¼ | 4 | Am Can | 300 | 100⅝ | 99⅝ | 99¾ | 100⅛
148½ | 126½ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 142 | 142 | 142 | ..
33⅞ | 12 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾
62¼ | 46¼ | 3 | Am Chicle | 200 | 62 | 62 | 62 | ..
62½ | 20¾ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼
13¾ | 4½ | .. | Am & For Pow | 400 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅛
25 | 11½ | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13
11 | 4¾ | .. | Am International | 400 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅝
10¼ | 3¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 200 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½
10 | 4½ | .. | Am Mach & M ct | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ..
12¼ | 3¾ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4¼ | 4⅛
26¼ | 10¼ | 1¼ | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 12⅜
17⅜ | 10 | .. | Am Radiator | 800 | 13⅜ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝
28¼ | 13½ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 100 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17½
30 | 17⅜ | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 50 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | ..
51¼ | 30¼ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 1600 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | 35
125 | 100 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 118⅜ | 116
26½ | 10½ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 200 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | 13½
81 | 59⅛ | 2 | Am Steel F pf | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 69½
44¼ | 37 | 2 | Am Stores | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 42
74 | 46 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 300 | 64½ | 64 | 64 | 63
125¼ | 105⅜ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 4200 | 111¼ | 110⅜ | 110⅞ | 111½
17⅛ | 7 | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞
17½ | 2⅞ | .. | Am Writ Pap pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3⅝
9 | 3¾ | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | ..
17¾ | 10 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 400 | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11 | 11
6¾ | 3½ | .. | Armour Ill | 200 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5⅝
18¼ | 7¼ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 200 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅝
77½ | 46 | .. | Asso Dry G 1pf | 400 | 60 | 60 | 60 | ..
64⅞ | 36 | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 100 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42½
73¾ | 45¼ | 2 | Atchison T&SF | 300 | 51⅞ | 51½ | 51½ | 51⅞
90 | 70⅛ | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 80¾
54¼ | 24½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31⅝
35½ | 21¼ | 1 | Atl Refining | 200 | 23¾ | 23 | 23 | 23¼
55½ | 35¼ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 100 | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43½ | 43
57⅜ | 16½ | .. | Auburn Auto | 300 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ | 25¾
16⅜ | 7 | .. | Austin Nichols | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | ..
10¾ | 3¾ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 1300 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4¼

—B—

16 | 6½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 100 | 7 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜
34½ | 13¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 300 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅞
46½ | 35½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 300 | 41 | 41 | 41 | ..
10 | 5⅛ | .. | Barnsdall A | 400 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜
19¾ | 10¼ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18
23⅞ | 9¾ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 800 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12½
19⅛ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 300 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | 15⅝
49½ | 25¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 300 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28¼
82 | 55 | 13½g | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60
10¼ | 3⅞ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 1000 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | 7⅞
68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 600 | 54 | 53¾ | 54 | 54
86 | 76 | 4f | Bon Ami A | 20 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | ..
28¼ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 400 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24½ | 25
28⅝ | 16⅛ | 1 | Borg Warner | 300 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | 22¼
19⅛ | 6½ | .. | Boston & Maine | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..
19¾ | 12 | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 600 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼
44⅞ | 28¼ | .75b | Brooklyn Man T | 200 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | 39½
9⅜ | 3½ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 400 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | ..
14½ | 6 | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 200 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅝
75 | 50 | 2 | Bucyrus E pf | 40 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ..
53⅝ | 2 | .. | Budd Wheel | 200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | ..
15½ | 5⅞ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8¾
6½ | 2⅞ | .. | Bulova Watch | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | ..
19⅜ | 10½ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 200 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½
3⅜ | 1½ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2
4¾ | 1½ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝

—C—

44⅜ | 18¾ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 1200 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½
1¾ | ½ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜
29½ | 12½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 100 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15⅛
18¾ | 11⅞ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 900 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛
86¾ | 35 | .. | Case Thresh | 3200 | 46 | 45½ | 45⅝ | 46
33⅜ | 23 | 1 | Caterpillar Trac | 200 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾
44⅞ | 17⅛ | .. | Celanese Corp | 5200 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 25¼
22⅜ | 6½ | .h | Celotex Co pf | 70 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½
32⅛ | 23⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 100 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24½ | 25
12⅜ | 9½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½
43½ | 30¼ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 1400 | 37½ | 37 | 37 | 37¼
7¾ | 3¼ | .. | Certain-Teed | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾
48⅜ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1200 | 43 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 43
13¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 500 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5¼
15 | 4½ | .. | Chi & N'western | 400 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅛
17⅝ | 10¼ | .. | Chile Copper | 30 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½
60⅜ | 29¼ | 1f | Chrysler | 6800 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅜
21⅜ | ½ | .. | City Stores | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜
1¼ | ⅜ | .. | City Stores vtc | 400 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜
5½ | 2 | .. | City Stores A vtc | 200 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛
18½ | 9⅜ | .50 | Colgate-Palm-P | 2900 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞
19¼ | 6⅞ | .. | Columbia Gas | 2200 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | 9¼
78¾ | 52 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 100 | 64 | 64 | 64 | ..
37 | 21½ | 1§ | Columbia Pic vts | 1200 | 36¾ | 36 | 36¼ | 35¾
35⅛ | 18⅝ | 1 | Comm Credit | 700 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | 27⅛
110¼ | 91 | 6k | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | ..
36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 3300 | 20⅜ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅛
3¾ | 1½ | .. | Commwlth & Sou | 2700 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½
52¾ | 21½ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 200 | 36 | 35 | 36¼ | 34¼
31¼ | 22 | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 1800 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29 | 28¾
47⅞ | 25 | 2 | Consol Gas | 2300 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ | 29
14¼ | 7¼ | .42b | Consol Oil | 2200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾
6¾ | 2⅛ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼
2¼ | ½ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞
13¾ | 6⅛ | .. | Container A | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8
2⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1
83¼ | 69½ | 3 | Cont Can | 300 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86
11⅜ | 6 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 500 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | ..
35½ | 23⅜ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 300 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼
22⅜ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Oil | 2600 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | 16⅞
51 | 40½ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 50 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½
84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 700 | 65¼ | 64½ | 65¼ | 64½
9⅞ | 3⅝ | .. | Coty | 200 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅛
6⅝ | 3⅜ | .. | Crown Zellerback | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4¼
38⅜ | 17 | .. | Crucible Steel | 100 | 19¼ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19
3⅛ | 1 | .. | Cuba Co | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | ..
9⅞ | 3½ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝
29¾ | 13½ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17
85¾ | 43½ | 4¼g | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | ..
5¼ | 2½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2⅞
12¼ | 5¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 500 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾
91 | 80¼ | 7 | Cushman 8% | 10 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | ..

—D—

34½ | 10⅛ | .. | Deere & Co | 100 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19
15½ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 100 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12½
33¾ | 14 | .. | Del Lack & W | 1200 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18⅜ | 18⅛
84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | ..
55½ | 21½ | 1¼§ | Devoe & Ray A | 100 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 40½
28½ | 21 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | ..
46¼ | 32 | 2§ | Dome Mines | 800 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | 41⅞
28½ | 14¼ | .. | Douglas A | 100 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16
103⅞ | 80 | 2.60§ | du Pont de Nem | 3500 | 91⅜ | 90½ | 90½ | 91½

—E—

101¾ | 79 | 4 | Eastman Kodak | 400 | 100½ | 100⅛ | 100½ | 100¼
22½ | 12⅛ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 300 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 15
19¼ | 6 | .. | Eitingon Schild | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | ..
31⅜ | 15 | .. | Erie Auto-Lite | 800 | 24⅜ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24¼
8⅜ | 4¼ | .. | Erie & Mus Ind | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½
25⅛ | 9⅞ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 600 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | 14¼
24⅞ | 9⅜ | .. | Erie RR | 300 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½
28¼ | 14⅞ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 100 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17
14⅜ | 7 | .50 | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ | ..
27¼ | 9 | .. | Evans Products | 200 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | 17½

—F—

18 | 7 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 200 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | ..
62 | 34¼ | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 50 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43
98 | 62 | .. | Fed M & S pf | 100 | 62 | 62 | 62 | ..
8¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾
35 | 23¼ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 400 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28¼
25¼ | 13½ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14
69¼ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 200 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64
17¼ | 6¼ | .. | Foundation | 400 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | ..
27½ | 17½ | .85b | Fourth Nat Inv | 200 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21
50⅜ | 21½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 800 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | 25½
19⅜ | 5 | .. | Fuller 2pf | 30 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | 18

—G—

43⅜ | 30 | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 400 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | 34
23½ | 12 | .. | Gen Asphalt | 500 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15 | 15¼
14⅜ | 7⅜ | .50b | Gen Baking | 200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞
10½ | 5 | .. | Gen Bronze | 400 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | ..
25¼ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 3000 | 18⅛ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 18¼
36⅞ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 300 | 30 | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾
64½ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 200 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55
42 | 24⅝ | 1 | Gen Motors | 5500 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 30
25½ | 10½ | .60¶ | Gen Print Ink | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ..
45¾ | 23½ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 25 | 25 | 25 | ..
13¼ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 200 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | 11⅞
28⅜ | 15⅝ | 1¶ | Glidden | 500 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 24¼
104 | 83 | 7 | Glidden pf | 40 | 102½ | 102 | 102 | 102½
9½ | 3¾ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 1000 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜
23 | 16¾ | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 900 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅝
41⅜ | 18½ | .. | Goodyear | 1200 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅜
86¼ | 64 | 4 | Goodyear 1pf | 300 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68
4½ | 1½ | .. | Graham Paige | 300 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | 2
8⅜ | 4 | .. | Grand Union | 200 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼
32½ | 12¼ | .. | Great Nor pf | 1000 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½
35¼ | 25 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 200 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29

—H—

8¼ | 3½ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 600 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5½
9¾ | 3½ | .. | Hall Printing | 300 | 7⅞ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | 7½
125 | 111 | 7 | Hercules Powd pf | 30 | 125 | 125 | 125 | ..
101 | 83 | 4§ | Hershey Choc pf | 300 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95
10¼ | 4¾ | .. | Holland Furnace | 200 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6¾
13 | 5¾ | .50b | Hollander | 400 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | 8½
6⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 4
8¾ | 2½ | .. | Houston Oil new | 200 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3¾ | 3⅜
57¼ | 35½ | 3 | Howe Sound | 400 | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 50½ | 50¼
24½ | 6⅛ | .. | Hudson Motor | 500 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8⅝
7¼ | 1⅞ | .. | Hupp Motors | 400 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | 2¼

—I—

38⅞ | 13⅜ | .. | Ill Central | 300 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 17
30½ | 19⅜ | 1.68 | Indus Rayon | 1300 | 25⅞ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 26
15⅞ | 5½ | ..h | Interboro Rap T | 100 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞
5⅞ | 3¼ | .. | Intercon Rub | 100 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3⅜
11¼ | 4 | .. | Interlake Iron | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅜
140½ | 131 | 6 | Int Business M | 100 | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ | 141
37⅜ | 16⅜ | .. | Int Cement | 100 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | ..
46⅞ | 23¼ | .60 | Int Harvester | 800 | 31½ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 31¼
9⅛ | 3½ | .. | Int Hydroelec | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4
29¼ | 21 | .35b | Int Nickel | 3100 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | 24½
22 | 10 | .. | Int Paper 7% | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ..
34⅞ | 21½ | .. | Int Pap&Pow pf | 700 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | 10¼
84½ | 59 | 4 | Int Silver pf | 20 | 65 | 65 | 65 | ..
17¾ | 7½ | .. | Int Tel & Tel | 1900 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞

—J—

66⅜ | 39 | .. | Johns Manville | 2200 | 47¼ | 47⅛ | 47⅝ | 47⅝
118 | 101 | 7 | Johns Man pf | 100 | 116 | 116 | 116 | ..
77 | 45 | .. | Jones & L'lin pf | 20 | 47 | 47 | 47 | ..

—K—

10¾ | 6 | .40 | Kaufmann D St | 100 | 8⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | ..
4½ | 1¼ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 300 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | ..
21¼ | 11⅜ | .50 | Kelvinator Corp | 400 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13¼
90 | 65½ | 6§ | Kendall Co pf | 10 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 88
23⅛ | 16 | .30b | Kennecott Cop | 800 | 18¼ | 17⅜ | 17¾ | 18
22¾ | 13⅜ | .80 | Kresge | 100 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅛
33⅜ | 23¼ | 1f | Kroger Groc & B | 300 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 28

—L—

14½ | 7 | .40 | Lee Rubber | 600 | 9 | 9 | 9 | ..
16⅜ | 5 | .. | Lehigh V Coal pf | 200 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14⅝
21¼ | 9½ | .. | Lehigh Val RR | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11¾
43⅛ | 23¼ | 1.20 | Libbey-Owens-F | 300 | 28½ | 27¾ | 27¾ | 28¼
35⅜ | 16¼ | 1f | Liquid Carbonic | 100 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21½
35½ | 20⅜ | 1 | Loew's Inc | 3800 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | 29
21 | 13 | 1½ | Louisville G&E A | 200 | 14½ | 13⅞ | 14½ | 14¼

—M—

41¾ | 22 | 1 | Mack Trucks | 300 | 25 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 25⅛
62⅛ | 35¼ | 2 | Macy (RH) & Co | 500 | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40½ | 41
37 | 20 | h | Man Elv gtd | 30 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37
29⅜ | 10⅜ | h | Man Elv ing | 300 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½
30⅜ | 10½ | .60 | Man Shirt | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ..
9 | 5½ | .40 | Marine Mid | 800 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞
32 | 17 | 2 | Marlin-Rockwell | 100 | 18⅝§ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19
19⅝ | 8⅜ | .. | Marshall Field | 300 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼
40⅜ | 23½ | 1.50 | Mathieson Alkali | 500 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | 27⅜
44⅜ | 30 | 1.60 | May Dept Stores | 100 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾
92½ | 49 | .. | Maytag 1pf | 10 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | ..
4½ | 1½ | h | McCrory Stores | 2300 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝
4¼ | 1¼ | ..h | McCrory B | 1000 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜
26¾ | 5¼ | h | McCrory pf | 300 | 23¼ | 22 | 23¼ | 23¼
50½ | 38½ | 2 | McIntyre Poreu | 300 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | 46¾
9¼ | 1 | h | McLellan Stores | 8800 | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 9
30¾ | 16½ | 2 | Mesta Mach | 7500 | 30¾ | 29⅝ | 30 | 28¾
26¾ | 21 | 1.89 | Met-Gldwyn pf | 300 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25
14¾ | 9¼ | .50b | Mid-Cont Pet | 200 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10½
21¼ | 6½ | .. | Midland Steel | 300 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7¾
85¼ | 44 | 4 | Midland Stl pf | 50 | 50¾ | 50 | 50½ | 50
14⅞ | 4⅜ | .. | Mo Kan & Tex | 200 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅝
55½ | 39 | 1 | Monsanto Chem | 400 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ | 53¾
35⅝ | 20 | .. | Montgom Ward | 9600 | 28⅜ | 27⅞ | 28 | 28¼
.. | .. | .. | Mother Lode | 600 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ½
44⅜ | 15½ | .. | Motor Products | 100 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19½ | 19½
16½ | 6⅜ | .. | Motor Wheel | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8
46 | 12⅛ | .. | Mullins pf | 160 | 25⅛ | 24½ | 25 | 24½
25¼ | 13 | .. | Munsingwear | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ..
11⅜ | 3⅞ | .. | Murray Body | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞

—N—

32¼ | 12⅝ | 1 | Nash Motors | 500 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½
49½ | 28¾ | 2.80 | Nat Biscuit | 800 | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29⅛ | 28¾
23⅝ | 13 | .50 | Nat Cash Reg | 500 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅜
18¾ | 13 | 1.20 | Nat Dairy Prod | 300 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼
15½ | 6⅞ | .80 | Nat Pow & Lt | 700 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼
49⅞ | 17 | 1 | J. J. Newberry | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | ..
106¼ | 92 | 7 | J. J. Newberry pf | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | ..
13 | 5½ | .. | Newport Indus | 800 | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅛
45¼ | 18⅜ | .. | NY Central | 2900 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22¼ | 22
29 | 108 | 5 | NY & Harlem | 10 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | 115
24⅛ | 9 | .. | NY NH & H | 300 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼
22⅞ | 9½ | .40 | NY Shipbldg | 100 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¼
4½ | 1⅛ | h | Norfolk & South | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | ..
187 | 161 | 10f | Norfolk & West | 100 | 169½ | 169½ | 169½ | ..
25¼ | 11¾ | .50J | North American | 1400 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13½
8¾ | 2⅜ | .. | No Am Aviation | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜
74¼ | 47⅞ | 6 | No Am Edison pf | 700 | 66 | 65½ | 65½ | 63
36¼ | 14½ | .. | Northern Pacific | 1200 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | 19⅝

—O—

15⅜ | 8½ | .30b | Ohio Oil | 200 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅜
.. | 2 | .. | Oliver Farm Eq | 200 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝
8 | 3⅜ | .. | Otis Steel | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4½
94 | 60 | 3 | Owens Ill Glass | 200 | 68 | 67 | 68 | 66

—P—

23½ | 13⅞ | 1.50 | Pacific Gas&El | 500 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | 14
37 | 20¾ | 3 | Pacific Lighting | 800 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾
116 | 103 | 6 | Pacific T&T pf | 20 | 104½ | 103 | 104½ | ..
6⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Packard Motor | 500 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝
5⅞ | 1¾ | .h | Parmnt Pub ctfs | 7100 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 4¾
4¼ | ½ | .. | Pathe Exchange | 400 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛
21½ | 12½ | .. | Patino Mines | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼
32 | 12¼ | .. | Penn Dixie C pf | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13
39½ | 20⅛ | 1b | Pennsylvania RR | 600 | 23⅜ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23⅜
43⅞ | 22 | .. | Peoples GasL&C | 100 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 25¾
14¼ | 8¼ | .50b | Petroleum | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝
18⅞ | 13¼ | .50b | Phelps Dodge | 200 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅝
36½ | 24¼ | 3 | Phila Co 6% | 100 | 33 | 33 | 33 | ..
68¾ | 41¼ | .. | Phila & Reading | 2200 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½
20¾ | 14½ | 1b | Phillips Pet | 200 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14¼
6½ | 1½ | .. | Pierce-Arrow | 500 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ | 1¾
29¼ | 18½ | 1.60 | Pillsbury Flour | 100 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾
5 | 1⅛ | .. | Pitts United | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅝
16¾ | 8 | 1 | Plymouth Oil | 500 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8¼
29⅜ | 10½ | .. | Postal Tel pf | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ..
22 |

Commerce and Finance

Wholesale-Retail Activity Still Holding Gains Over 1933

Business and Industry

Greater Business Expansion on Way Declares Review

Wholesale-Retail Activity Holding Gains Over 1933, Says Dun & Bradstreet

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Trade will probably exceed last year's record, but the peak of fall trade will be reached later than usual, in the opinion of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its review of business for the week. Although progress in the industrial field has been very slight, retail and wholesale trade has continued to hold its gains over last year and remain the one encouraging index in the general business picture.

Commenting on prospects at the beginning of the final quarter, the review says that "business is showing stronger indications of expansion, for even though the present trend is indefinite, more ground is being gained than lost. More seasonable weather is providing encouragement to distributors of merchandise, and with the broadening volume during the period immediately ahead last year's record doubtless will be exceeded. The uptrend at present lacks the sensational accompaniments of last year, because of the absence of inflationary stimuli, but it is broader, better fortified and fraught with greater reserves with which to profit by advantageous developments."

Retail trade in the large cities for the past week has showed a quickening beyond early provisions made by merchandise managers, the survey continues. In a number of instances large retail organizations have found it necessary to replenish goods from wholesalers, with whom they have been trading infrequently.

Large wholesale and mail-order houses are benefiting from the improved agricultural incomes, particularly in nondrought areas. Retailers in those sections report sales to Dun & Bradstreet of 30 to 50 per cent over last year's in many items and are ordering accordingly.

Nearly all of the industrial indexes turned slightly downward this week, which resulted in the decline of .3 in the Business Activity Barometer, carrying it down to 61.7 for the week, compared with 63.4 registered for the corrsponding week last year.

TVA Encounters More Opposition In Southern Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. Oct. 6—The Tennessee Valley Authority is running into more and more opposition in its efforts to carry out some of the most notable experiments of the New Deal in the Tennessee Valley.

In Alabama, litigation is pending in both the state and federal courts in an effort by ice and coal interests to curtail the TVA's ambitious power program. To this has been added an injunction suit filed by stockholders of the Tennessee Public Service Company seeking to restrain the sale of that utility's properties to the TVA and to prevent the city of Knoxville from building municipal distributing systems with Public Works Administration funds.

Knoxville is one of the larger cities in which the TVA proposed to try out its power "yardstick," but the suit might result in defeat of this plan, since a clause in the TVA's purchase contract with the Tennessee Public Service Company provides for cancellation in case of litigation causing delay.

Stockholders of the Alabama Power Company have also gone into court in effort to restrain the company from selling $2,000,000 worth of its properties to the TVA. The stockholders claim that such a sale is under duress and not to their best interests. The ice and coal companies do not wish to see a federally owned waterpower monopoly created, fearing competition from electricity used as both a fuel and as a refrigerant.

As a final probability, the United States Supreme Court will likely be called on to decide just what powers the TVA possesses and whether the states can exercise any regulation over its activities.

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France to Abandon Import Quota System

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 6

FRANCE has decided to abandon her import quota system Nov. 1 in favor of higher freight tariffs. This decision, resulting from six months' study, will be announced Oct. 8.

The abandonment of the quota sytem, which now embraces more than 1000 products coming in from abroad, is the result of mounting protests by French importers and industrialists because of the stagnation of trade and stiff reprisals abroad.

The change is being rushed by the Government in order to be effective before expiration Nov. 15 of its special powers to make tariff changes without consulting Parliament.

Retailers National Council Attacks Federal Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Urging more equitable codes capable of enforcement, the Retailers National Council, which represents trades associations having a membership of 175,000 stores with 1,500,000 employees, yesterday issued a statement assailing federal policies, though it expressed a desire to coöperate with the Roosevelt recovery program.

The council said:

"Retailers should advocate that manufacturing codes be simplified by divesting them of all unwarranted and uneconomic provisions which have raised the prices of goods to consumers without justification, and which have also undermined sound retail operations."

Terming government competition with private business as "unsound, uneconomic and unfair," the council held that these activities were "presenting a major problem to retailing at this time."

"It matters not," the statement reads, "whether this competition is the direct result of activities of federal agencies or state agencies, subsidized by federal funds, the harmful effects are the same."

Discussing federal taxation and the balancing of the budget, the council declared that "neither business nor taxpayers generally can sustain substantially increased tax burdens without unduly raising the prices of all commodities, especially goods needed for consumer use, and thereby jeopardizing an already strained purchasing power."

"The retailers," the statement adds, "should consider whether they favor additional taxes at the coming session of the Congress, or whether the federal budget shall be permitted to go unbalanced during the governmental fiscal year of 1935-36 and a plan adopted whereby the payment of the federal debt burden shall be distributed over a longer period of time."

Loans to Industry By RFC $30,000,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation's total of loans to industry has passed the $30,000,000 mark in the Administration's drive to spur private business through Government funds.

The corporation's monthly report showed a total of 187 loans totaling $13,019,750 have been made under the new law authorizing direct loans to industry. It also has loaned $18,841,075 in 181 advances through mortgage loan companies to the same end.

The total authorizations and commitments of the corporation up to Sept. 30 amounted to $8,092,477,459. This included $799,574,401 to states for relief purposes.

Of the total disbursements $4,548,639,270 was expended for activities of the RFC other than advances to governmental agencies and for relief of this sum $2,165,968,640, or approximately 48 per cent, has been repaid.

Seattle Weighs Purchase Of Puget Sound Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6—The proposal Thursday of J. D. Ross, city light superintendent of Seattle, that the city purchase all Puget Sound Power & Light Company properties in western Washington and at Rock Island in the Columbia River in Eastern Washington would involve, he said, an expenditure of $95,000,000. The deal would be financed, the city's council was told, by the issuance of 35-year city light utility bonds at 5 per cent interest, to be retired solely from earnings of the plants purchased.

A. C. Van Soelen, corporation counsel, stated Thursday that no such segregation of earnings could be made under existing law; that all revenues of a municipal utility must go into a common fund and that all utility's debts are against the general system.

The magnitude of the new plan, involving 43 of the private company's properties, showing a stock value of about $128,763,369, surprised Mayor Charles L. Smith and councilmen. They said decision on the proposal would be left to a vote of Seattle people.

Firestone Sees Further Rise in Rubber Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Harvey Firestone, Sr., predicted a further increase in the price of rubber today during a visit to the State Department to discuss Liberian affairs.

Mr. Firestone told newspaper men that, as a result of the rubber restriction agreement among the world's largest rubber producing nations, he expected a progressive rise in price. He added that it had already risen from a record low to around 15 cents a pound.

Radical Declines In Grain Markets Throughout World

Dumping of Wheat By France Follows Argentine Offerings

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Radical declines featured the grain trade this week, not only at Chicago but in all world markets.

The outstanding influence was the dumping of wheat by France at sacrifice prices following a prolonged period of heavy Argentine offerings at declining prices.

Unsettlement in European markets, and a withdrawal of support of Canadian wheat prices except at sharply reduced prices was too much for the holders of wheat at Chicago and liquidation bordered on the drastic order at times.

Toward the end of the week, the feeling prevailed that selling had been overdone and there was quite a substantial price recovery from the low points, although for the week net declines were extensive.

The Winnipeg market, according to complaints from there, has been subjected to much short selling for foreign interests. This increased the task of absorbing the legitimate hedges from the Canadian crop, which is still heavy.

Liverpool wheat made new lows of the season, and May wheat at Chicago also was at new low marks, with a maximum decline from last summer of about 22 cents in the deferred delivery.

Domestic cash quotations continue strong, and primary receipts are falling off moderately, being much smaller than at this time last year. Visible stocks decreased during September, which in itself shows a lack of normal supplies.

The flour business in this country was enlivened by the decline in wheat prices, buyers taking hold on a liberal scale. In Canada the country marketings increased with improvement in the weather.

In corn and other grains prices declined to the lowest levels in several weeks, due largely to temporarily over-bought conditions, accentuated by the declines in wheat.

A top-heavy structure had been built up owing to the extremely bullish domestic conditions in all crops. October private estimates showed further reductions in corn and oats estimates, and in corn it is the opinion of experts that final husking reports will show a crop of even smaller proportions than current forecasts indicate.

Domestic requirements of corn are expected to be at least 2,250,000,000 bushels, which is much more than the combined crop and carry-over. At present our prices have been lowered below an import basis.

On the declines in corn there was a better demand with country offerings small of grains, while the cash basis continued firm for all grains.

Bank Head Cites Danger of Rising Taxes in America

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Taxes in this country are pyramiding so high that there is danger that representative democracy in America will tax itself out of existence, warned Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, in a radio speech over Station WEAF The discussion was the third in a weekly series of "business protection" addresses sponsored by the Merchants Association, whose committee on banking and currency Mr. Johnson heads.

He predicted that unless there were much more drastic reductions in ordinary governmental expenditures than we have any reason to anticipate, there would be further huge increases in taxes.

Mr. Johnston said that taxes today were taking over 21 per cent of the national income, as compared with only 12 per cent in 1922.

"In other words," he declared, "directly or indirectly, the average American working a full five-day week works all of Monday and part of Tuesday morning to pay his taxes. That is not the worst of it, because our governmental expenditures are at the rate of about 41 per cent of our national income. This means that in a year or two, taxes will probably have been increased to the point where it will be Tuesday noon before your average American can begin to work for himself.

"Total public expenditures, exclusive of debt redemption, rose from $2,900,000,000 in 1913 to $13,500,000,000 in 1932, an increase of 353 per cent. They are estimated at $17,000,000,000 for this year. Our public debts rose from $4,850,000,000 in 1913 to $36,822,000,000 in 1932, or an increase of 659 per cent."

Investment Expert Sees Rise After Elections in November

Irregularity of Improvement Laid by Moody Statistician in Large Part to Government Activities —'Full-Blown Recovery' Not Wanted

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—Declaring that improvement in business may reasonably be expected after the November elections, Richard M. Plaister of Moody's Investors Service, speaking before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association at the Hotel LaSalle, said that a "full-blown natural recovery is evidently not desired by the Administration because of its fear of a recurrence of the abuses toward which it has set a determined course."

Tracing the trend of industrial activity from March, 1933, to date, Mr. Plaister summarized as follows:

"In tracing these ups and downs, I want to bring out to you the irregularity of this recovery. If it is compared with past recoveries, we observe that they were comparatively steady, whereas now in the eighteenth month of recovery under the present Administration, industrial activity is back to the same rate at which it stood in the second month of this recovery. Obviously, the reasons for this irregularity are not purely economic. Another factor which defies exact economic comparison has been introduced in the recent past, namely, a marked change in the relationship of government to business.

Government Big Factor

"In past recoveries the initiative of business was, to a very large degree, the sole motive power of business activity. In the present recovery our Federal Government has entered into the rôle of promoter, regulator, and reformer of business, and it is only logical to assume that, because this new factor has entered into the process of recovery, its course has been more irregular than, in all probability, would have been the case if the promotional, regulating and reforming methods of the Administration had been modified or deferred.

"In all probability the present Administration realizes that some of its actions and policies interfere, if not prohibit, the free sort of recovery, even if it be faster, less desirable than one which will develop on the foundation of, or alongside with permanent provision for broad social and economic security.

"Thus there is no escape from the conclusion that the relationship of government to business in this country has entered a new phase, perhaps permanently. There are some who believe that political change in 1936 may alter many of the policies now pursued, and that many of the changes already made will be abandoned. This, however, is by no means a foregone conclusion, because, for example, it is an historical truth that benefits once won by labor cannot be taken away from it except at the risk of grave social ferment."

Uptrend After November

After reviewing the status of labor, the farmers and business, the speaker discussed the future trends:

"I have stated that the current minor business cycle, the downward phase of which began in June, has not yet apparently run its course. Although precedents are not always reliable, it is of interest to note that the average duration of such minor cycle phases, that is, the duration of the average upward phase, or the average downward phase, has been about five months in this recovery. The current phase, that is the decline since June, has lasted only three months. But probably more important than mere statistical precedent is the economic and political background with which decisions and plans of business men must contend at this time.

"Pushing on a little further, it would appear that after early November, many of the current uncertainties and obstacles should tend to be cleared. Such being the case it is entirely conceivable that a new upward phase of a minor business cycle may get under way some time between the November elections and the turn of the year, but as to how far into 1935 such an upward phase might carry is impossible to determine at this time. Suffice it is to say that it is our expectation that we will have a continuation of these minor cycles for some time to come."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of late years the traditional insularity of the British people has tinged our ideas about the pound sterling. Just as we have liked to think of the British Empire as "the expansion of England"—to quote a famous phase—so we have regarded the sterling bloc, not as an international institution of which we were members among others, but rather as "the expansion of the pound." The sterling convoy, Mr. Winston Churchill called it, as if our companion vessels could look to no other defense against the pirates and buccaneers of the economic ocean.

The Safety of Sterling

But though we sail our monetary ship under a national flag, we voyage in international waters of trade and finance, and with an international complement of debits and credits. And in spite of the armament furnished by the Exchange Equalization Account, the strength and safety of the good ship sterling depends finally on the quality of its timbers.

Today, with the exchange weakness of the pound as a warning, we are feeling a little less happy about the structural strength of the vessel than we were a few months ago. The figures concerning our oversea investments just published by Sir Robert Kindersley have therefore been received with keen interest. The first lesson they spell is that the slump has caused an appreciable reduction of our total investments abroad. At the end of 1930 such investments in negotiable securities totaled £3,425,000,000. Two years later they had fallen to £3,355,000,000. In the four years ended December, 1932, the nominal value of our investments in the bonds of foreign governments and municipalities fell by over 11 per cent to £323,000,000. Repayment and redemption proceeded while new investments were very rare; companies were going bankrupt or writing down their capital; and securities were in some cases being resold to foreigners, especially nationals of the debtor countries. No accurate figure is yet available for our total oversea investments at the end of 1933, but in the course of that year redemptions and repayments exceeded subscriptions to new issues for oversea countries by £5,000,000.

The second lesson is that in the circumstances of a great depression the income from our oversea investments has been remarkably steady. In 1930, the total income was £209,000,000, representing an average of 5.61 per cent. In 1933 the figures were £155,000,000 and 4.26 per cent. This comparative stability is largely due, of course, to the high proportion of our oversea investments (nearly two thirds of all negotiable securities) which takes the form of bonds and debentures. But, it may be asked, did not these suffer default on as grave a scale as the share investments suffered cuts in dividends? That would probably be the popular view, based on the prominence given to international defaults in contemporary news; but Sir Robert Kindersley records that from 1931 to 1933 inclusive, British investors were deprived of only £11,000,000 in interest and £8,000,000 in sinking funds by the defaults of foreign governments and municipalities. Even this was largely offset by the higher sterling value of interest payable in gold.

The Balance of Payments

In 1933, as mentioned above, our gross income from international investment was £155,000,000. Sir Robert Kindersley does not estimate what deduction must be made for the outgo on foreign investments in Great Britain, but in 1932 the Board of Trade allowed some £11,000,000 on that score, and at least an equal sum must be admitted for 1933. Hence our net investment income appears to have been in the neighborhood of £144,000,000. The official estimate, issued last February before detailed statistics could have been available, was £11,000,000 higher. Since the Board of Trade itself goes to Sir Robert Kindersley for its information in this field, the estimated debit balance on our current transactions last year must be raised from £4,000,000 to £15,000,000. How was this deficit made up? Perhaps the excess of repayments over new subscriptions, together with resales of foreign bonds. But that leaves no margin for paying for the £196,000,000 of gold that we imported. Much of that total is merely held on safe deposit for foreign interests, but some £100,000,000 has to be accounted for, and the only remaining explanation is a net inflow of short-term funds—dangerous hostages to financial fortune.

The Excess of Imports

Moreover, in the first half of the current year our debit balance on commodity trade was £23,600,000 higher than in 1933, and the returns for later months show that this tendency has not ceased. It is due primarily to increased imports of raw materials for the industries that are enjoying an internal boom. Meanwhile our principal exports are comparatively stagnant. Thus the pursuit of self-sufficiency has once more betrayed itself as a chasing of our own tail. Germany tells the same story—never has she found it more difficult to pay for her essential imports than when she tries to keep all nonessential imports out. This country has the compensation, of course, that our income from oversea investments should be appreciably higher this year, with the improvement of such industries as rubber and base metals. Whether that improvement will be enough to cover the gap cannot yet be estimated; it would certainly be foolish to be too confident. Never was it clearer that the only means of restoring sound prosperity is a real revival of international trade. That is one of the homely truths that we take for granted—and so forget. Self-sufficiency is all very well if we are prepared to take the consequences in the shape of greater poverty.

Old Gold Trails of Peru Forsaken As Airplane Supplants the Burro

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—High above the romantic trail of Francisco Pizarro and his doughty conquistadores, 600 tons of gold-mining machinery are traveling by airplane.

The Spanish conquerors crossed the Andes of Peru for gold, romance and glory. The modern conquerors call it just plain work—but they are getting out gold, far more gold than Pizarro ever imagined.

It was 400 years ago that Pizarro led his fighting men east from Lima over the 15,000-foot-high range of the Andes which shut off "civilization" from the fabulously rich Indian gold mine of Huanacopampa. The Spanish captured the mine and worked it all through Colonial centuries, making the native Indians their slaves.

The spot is by way of being inaccessible, but when the world price of base gold skyrocketed, the modern plans for its destruction.

Compania Explorada Cotabambas decided it could ship out its gold safely and rapidly by airplane if it only could install crushers and other processing machinery at Huanacopampa.

The Peruvian firm called in a North American company, Pan American-Grace Airways, and flying experts and a big tri-motored airplane, the San Fernando, were put to work.

Indians who had never seen an airplane constructed a landing field on the slope of the Andes, 12,500 feet above sea level.

Soon a complete milling, amalgamating, and cyaniding gold plant, will be in operation up there, treating 150 tons of gold ore daily. The San Fernando is shuttling back and forth over that 15,000-foot barrier, making as many as six flights a day carrying that plant, piece by

Peru's New Income Taxes Take Effect On January 1, 1935

Basic Tax Ranges From 5 to 7 Per Cent—Surtax From 2 P. C. Up

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 6 (By U. P.)—The new tax income from invested capital, profits, landed property, salaries and a surtax on incomes effective Jan. 1, 1935, and regulation for its application have accordingly been issued.

With certain deductions allowable, the basic tax ranges from 5 to 7 per cent, and the progressive surtax from 2 per cent up.

On invested capital, 7 per cent tax is imposed on revenues arising from credit operations of individuals or companies, including investments in state and municipal bonds, business, mortgages, etc., and is applicable to the full income without deduction.

Tax on profits is in two groups—arising from work in combination with invested capital, with a 7 per cent tax on net profits of financial, mining, agricultural, industry and commercial businesses, factories, transport companies, shops, hotels, bars, restaurants, etc. For this class, profits are the difference between gross receipts and cost of operation. The second applies to professions—offices, laboratories, etc., and amounts to 5 per cent.

Seven per cent tax is imposed on gross revenue of rural and urban property, less 25 per cent for costs, loss of rent, taxes, etc., for urban property, and less 10 per cent for rural. This also applies to ownership of livestock and machinery on rented property. Public institutions owning such property are exempt.

The tax on salaries applies to all benefits arising from individual service, amounts to 5 per cent on salaries over 300 soles a month (a sole is currently 23 cents, so the minimum is $69 a month). Deductions of 200 soles are allowed for a married man with a wife, and 50 soles for each child or dependent relation. This tax must be deducted by the employer, contractor or whoever pays the services.

The progressive tax on income applies to all net incomes arising from the foregoing, in excess of 10,000 soles yearly ($2300). The scale runs from 2 per cent on incomes between 10,000 and 15,000 soles; 3 per cent up to 20,000 soles, 4 per cent up to 25,000, and 1 per cent increase for each additional 5000 soles until 20 per cent is reached for incomes in excess of 100,000 soles ($23,000).

Wallace Says Once U. S. Chooses Course Prosperity to Come

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace envisages an era of "unimaginable prosperity" for the nation after it has decided to follow the path of nationalism, internationalism or a course plotted out between these alternatives.

"I am inclined to think," he told delegates to the annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association, "we must choose soon a policy of nationalism, internationalism or a course between. Once the choice has been made, we can enter into unimaginable prosperity. Until it is made, we will have confused counsel and people calling each other names. But things can be made to add up and come out even."

The crop-control projects must continue, he said, or a "gravely disturbing" surplus will be on hand.

"If we have no corn-hog program next year," Mr. Wallace warned, "the supply and demand situation is such that corn can go down to 15 or 20 cents a bushel."

Withdrawal of limitations would mean an increase in corn acreage of 20 per cent over the 1932-33 period, he pointed out, and a 600,000,000 bushel surplus a year from now.

Efforts to resuscitate foreign trade were proceeding slowly, he said, and Cuba's agreement to lower its import barriers was a hopeful step in that direction.

Planning to End 400 Bank Receiverships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told newspaper men that the corporation had almost completed a plan to wind up the receivership of about 400 small national banks by lending on assets and thus make possible a pay-off to depositors of about $6,000,000.

The plan might be extended later, Mr. Jones said, to closed state banks. Extension, he said, depended on state banking commissions.

Mr. Jones conferred with J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, about the loan plan. He said there might be certain modifications later. The plan would permit local depositors' committees to take over the assets after the receiverships were terminated and dispose of them at the best possible figure with the RFC to have a lien on them for the amount lent.

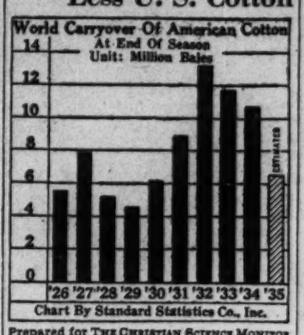
Gasoline and Fuel Oil Prices Reduced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Diesel fuel oil prices have been reduced by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey 5 to 10 cents a barrel. A cut of 6 cents a barrel was made at Atlantic ports, bringing the price to $1.89 a barrel. Gulf of Mexico ports cut off 10 cents on a barrel to $1.70, while at Tampico and Vera Cruz the reduction was 5 cents a barrel to $1.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana is reducing the price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon at the service stations in Chicago. Inclusive of state and federal taxes, the new price for the regular grade will be 15.8 cents per gallon.

Markets Abroad Use Less U. S. Cotton



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One major uncertainty regarding the outlook for the next cotton crop is the fact that increased output over the remainder of the world has meant that considerable quantities of U. S. cotton will be displaced in foreign markets this year.

In view of this development, it would not be surprising if an increase in domestic acreage were ordered by the AAA for next spring.

On the other hand, the fact remains that the surplus of our cotton will be practically eliminated by the end of the season, which should tend to bolster prices, regardless of new crop developments.

Make Unions Legally Liable for Actions, Says Industrialist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 6—John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern States Industrial Council, declared in a statement here that it is the duty of Congress at its next session to make labor unions legally responsible for their acts, just as other bargaining groups are, and that "there is not a good reason in the world why this should not be done."

Mr. Edgerton declared that such a measure would be the best preventive against "such spectacles of barbarism" as the recent textile strike and the "one measure which I think probably would have that virtue, without the excessive cost.

"Any group of whatever class that claims the right to bargain collectively ought to be willing not only to assume all of the obligations that go with such a right, but to put themselves in a position to be as legally and financially responsible for the carrying out of their end of a given agreement or contract as are the parties to the other side of the agreement," the council head declared.

Looking toward the enactment of such legislation by the next Congress, Mr. Edgerton is calling upon the constituency of the council he heads to bring his suggestions to the attention of their Senators and Congress and ask their support of such "remedial legislation."

British Business Continues to Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6—Retail trade in Britain is advancing. Official returns now issued for August this year show that the money value of such sales was 4.8 per cent more in that month than in the same period last year.

Similar comparisons in regard to other British business activities are more varied. Unemployment has been reduced. Overseas imports and exports have improved, purchases of raw materials in particular showing an increase. Shipping freights are less depressed. Iron and steel production and electrical engineering have gone up.

On the other hand bank clearances and post office receipts are down. Cotton, woolen and silk industries are not doing so well. The building trade is also depressed.

British business recovery upon the whole, though less pronounced than was the case six months ago, has thus by no means ceased.

Colombia's Imports From Japan Are Skyrocketing

BOGOTA, Columbia, Oct. 6 (By U. P.)—Japanese imports to Colombia skyrocketed more than 300 per cent during the past two years, according to Treasury Department statistics.

Colombia bought in 1932, $262,038 in products from Japan. In 1933 it rose to $391,334, and in the first five months of 1934 it jumped to $857,750. If that rate should be maintained, the year's imports would amount to $2,580,600, an increase of 800 per cent.

Japan buys from Colombia 0.01 per cent of the total Colombian exports, and Colombia imports a remarkably vaster percentage.

Says Experiments On Money Chief Bar to Recovery

Kemmerer Avers Inflation As Hard to Control as to Get Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6—Condemning monetary experimentation by the government authorities as the chief cause of the lack of confidence, Walter Kemmerer, professor of international finance at Princeton University, asserts before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce yesterday that "it will be as difficult to check and control inflation as it has been in the early stages to get it going." Professor Kemmerer spoke as a member of the national advisory council of the Crusaders, which is organizing a national campaign for a "return to sound economic principles."

Declaring that the Government's resort to monetary experiments and panaceas "has long been and still is the chief single cause of the widespread lack of confidence among our business and financial leaders," Dr. Kemmerer advocates a number of vigorous measures designed to reverse the trend toward inflation. Chief among these are:

1. Repeal of the Thomas Amendment, granting discretionary powers to the President in money matters.
2. Repeal of all silver legislation of the present Administration.
3. The discontinuance of monetary experimentation and, by statutory law, the placing of the currency of the United States squarely on the gold bullion standard.
4. A prompt return of the Federal Reserve System to its original functions.
5. In all matters affecting fundamentally the monetary standard, a right-about-face "from a government of executive fiat to a government of statutory law."

Dr. Kemmerer, in accepting membership on the National Advisory Council of The Crusaders, indorsed the organization's platform, which calls for "a sound and stable currency in which people have confidence; opposition to inflation; a balanced budget; taxation within bearable limits; a reduction in the vast program of government spending which is not only impairing the national credit, but, if carried sufficiently far, will ruin it."

Drop in U. S. Exports To Russia in August

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Despite recognition of Russia, American exports to the Soviet were less in August, 1934, than in August, 1933. Trade figures released today by the Commerce Department showed this year's total was $1,171,053 as compared with $1,362,215.

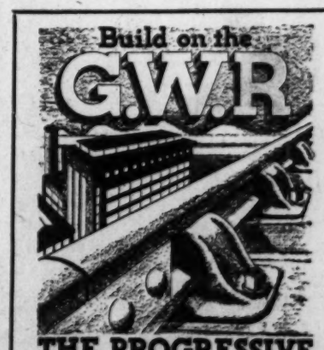
The commerce figures disclosed that Europe continued to be America's best continental customer, though sales to South America, Oceania and Africa about doubled.

The figures showed that exports for the month totaled $171,964,572, and imports $119,515,144. This compared with exports in August, 1933, of $131,472,959 and imports of $154,918,035.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 182
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1934.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, October 5, 1934.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1



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Paddington Station, London, W. 2.
JAMES MILNE, General Manager

Morgan Library Removed From Tax-exempt List

New York City Assessors Add $1,665,000 More to Valuations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—The Morgan Library, housing the art treasures of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, today was added to the list of hitherto tax-exempt properties which the city has restored to the 1935 tax rolls. Its valuation will add $1,665,000 to the total of $55,640,900 from such holdings previously announced by the board of taxes and assessments.

Omission of the library from the original list came to the attention of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia yesterday, when he demanded of the tax board why it had not been included. As a result, the board met in special session and voted unanimously to withdraw the library's tax-free privilege.

Like many other tax-exempt properties here, the Morgan Library operates under an individual act of exemption. The Mayor said he would ask for legislation repealing many such acts, but that reforms would depend upon support by taxpayers, trade associations and the press "against the pressure that will be brought on behalf of those who have enjoyed tax exemptions."

"Some people have thought that all property owned by churches was exempt, but this is not so," he said. Many pieces of exempt property had been leased out. If a given piece of property is used for commercial purposes, the test is not "what becomes of the profit," but "does it compete with taxpaying property?"

"This tax exemption proposition is one that real estate owners have been clamoring about for 20 years. Now in nine months, we have gotten at least $55,000,000 worth of this tax-exempt property listed. Naturally everyone is entitled to a hearing."

The Morgan Library was turned over to six trustees in 1924 by Mr. Morgan the elder, who valued the building and its art collections at $85,500,000. It was to be administered as a public reference library, under a special act of incorporation. Admission could only be obtained by written application, however, its use being limited "to such persons as are duly accredited."

Mr. Miller said that other tax-exempt properties were being studied to see if they should not go back on the rolls. He said the board was working on a clarification of the state tax law which is to be ready for submission to the next Legislature.

Branch Banking Act Is Expected to Pass For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—When the New Hampshire Legislature gathers here the first of the year it undoubtedly will be called on to act on a branch-banking law for the State.

The branch-banking move is fostered by the newly-organized bank holding company, New Hampshire Bankshares, Inc., which has in its folds the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, the Wilton National Bank of Wilton, the First National Bank of Derry, and the Rockingham National Bank of Exeter.

A census of opinion among New Hampshire bankers reveals that there is practically no interest in branch banking except in the case of the holding company.

Mr. Harry Gregg, president of New Hampshire Bankshares, states that "The Congress of the United States enacted the banking bill of 1933 in an effort to strengthen the banking structure of the country to prevent bank failures. The new law recognized that branch banking intelligently and honestly conducted is a means to that end. It therefore broadened the branch banking authorization for national banks."

Refunds to Wealthy Held Tax Rise Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 6—An increase in the budget of Glen Cove from $773,000 to $824,000 has been necessitated largely because of making refunds to wealthy estate owners on past tax assessments, it has been made known here. To provide the additional revenue property valuations have been boosted from $26,920,000 to $27,804,000 and the tax rate has been raised to $2.26 a $100.

At the same time that word of the tax refunds was made public, the tax books here revealed that assessments on big estates were reduced. Critics of the new budget declared that taxpayers of limited financial means will be forced by the new arrangement to make up reductions to Glen Cove's larger estates.

Wealthy estate owners here, included among whom are Mr. J. P. Morgan, have strongly opposed what they called excessive assessments by Glen Cove tax authorities and have pressed for refunds. Mr. Morgan's fight was watched with considerable interest, since his beautiful island estate is the largest in the section and is sometimes referred to as one of the most luxurious in the world.

Open-Air Theater Projected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 6—Plans for building an open-air auditorium to seat 8000 persons are nearing completion here under the sponsorship of the Pittsburgh Civic Light Opera Association. The cost of the proposed auditorium is estimated at between $100,000 and $200,000, to be sought from the Public Works Administration. The tentative site for the proposed structure is a hillside in Highland Park.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS—AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out my immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (1) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund, and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty, for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by any reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management.

The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz: the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most if not all the daily newspapers of general circulation in Boston a full and comprehensive report, duly audited, and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few, if any, superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoölogical garden and handsome buildings therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1933:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
CASH STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

Cash on Hand—January 1, 1933			$225,116.50
RECEIPTS			
a/c Securities—a/c Principal			
From payment of $33,000. City of Boston 4's due November 1, 1933		$33,000.00	
Cost		32,958.75	
Profit			32,958.75
		$41.25	
Profit Securities a/c Principal			$41.25
a/c Securities—a/c Income			
From payment of $2,000. City of Cleveland 4¼'s due February 1, 1933—			
Cost		$2,008.40	
Rec'd in payment of same		2,000.00	
Loss		8.40	
From sale of $2,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3's due March 1, 1935		$2,000.00	
Cost		1,908.40	1,908.40
Profit		$91.60	
From sale of $56,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1935		$56,140.00	
Cost		55,272.60	55,272.60
Profit		867.40	
From sale of $3,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1, 1940		$3,015.00	
Cost		2,926.80	2,926.80
Profit		88.20	
From sale of $5,000. Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due January 1, 1945		$5,100.00	
Cost		4,846.50	4,846.50
Profit		253.50	
Profit Securities a/c Income		$1,300.70	1,300.70
From Rents, etc. (including Taxes, etc.—paid by Lessees)		$394,772.63	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits		44,275.51	$439,048.14
			$765,428.04
PAYMENTS			
a/c Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury—Sundry Payments a/c Construction			$213,757.42
a/c Prado—North End—Land		$272,679.67	
Sundry Payments a/c Construction		12,759.39	285,439.06
For Operating Expenses of the Fund		$56,486.68	
Taxes		122,048.80	
Loss—Securities a/c Income		8.40	178,543.88
Cash on Hand—December 31, 1933			$7,687.68
			$765,428.04

INCOME STATEMENT—JANUARY 1, 1933 TO DECEMBER 31, 1933

Cash Received:		
From Rents		$236,792.91
Interest on Alterations		4,488.60
Interest on Betterments		143.78
Interest on Construction		13,223.90
Total Rents, etc.		$254,649.19
Insurance	2,887.98	
Taxes	136,903.75	
Water	216.88	
Miscellaneous	61.25	
Fire Loss	53.58	
Profit—Securities a/c Income	1,300.70	
Total Rents, Taxes, etc.	$396,073.33	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits	44,275.51	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		$440,348.84
Expenses Paid		
For Pay Roll	$8,419.00	
Supplies	631.37	
Repairs	3,274.02	
Gas	35.53	
Water	1,192.28	
Insurance	12,898.78	
Electric Light and Power	1,467.54	
Miscellaneous	117.50	
Fuel	2,744.30	
Fire Loss	53.58	
Office Expenses	25,657.78	
Total Operating Expenses	$56,486.68	
Taxes	122,048.80	
Loss—Securities a/c Income	8.40	
TOTAL EXPENSES		$178,543.88
NET INCOME		$261,804.96
Net Receipts from Real Estate for year 1933		$216,237.19
Real Estate—at Book Cost		4,948,210.63
$216,237.15=4.37% on Real Estate—at Book Cost		
Assessors—1933 Total Valuation		5,656,000.00
$216,237.15=3.82% on Assessors—Total Valuation		
Net Receipts of Fund for year 1933		261,804.96
Principal of Fund		5,993,344.10
$261,804.96=4.36% on Principal of Fund		
Net Receipts for the year to January 31, 1923		$184,763.89
for the year to January 31, 1924		211,564.22
for the year to January 31, 1925		248,970.11
for 11 mos. to December 31, 1925		213,534.88
for the year to December 31, 1926		273,309.74
for the year to December 31, 1927		274,037.87
for the year to December 31, 1928		298,610.64
received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to February 11, 1928		284,326.81
for the year to December 31, 1929		305,995.90
for the year to December 31, 1930		286,699.22
for the year to December 31, 1931		272,198.51
for the year to December 31, 1932		259,566.12
for the year to December 31, 1933		261,804.96
TOTAL NET INCOME TO DECEMBER 31, 1933		$3,375,382.87

Charged to Income viz:			
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End:	Land and Building	$416,793.77	
	Improvements	81,133.38	$497,927.15
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston:	Land and Building	311,796.25	
	Improvements	31,539.53	343,335.78
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston:	Land and Building	368,535.92	
	Improvements	14,767.11	383,303.03
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury:	Land and Building	65,396.35	
	Alterations and Improvements	184,257.33	
	Addition and Alterations (1932)	66,118.57	315,772.25
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown:	Land and Buildings	382,130.77	
	Improvements	1,473.18	383,603.95
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End:	Land and Building		571,850.51
Cost of Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury:	Land and Building		500,069.17
Cost of Prado—North End:	Land	272,679.67	
	Sundry Payments		
	Account Construction	12,759.39	285,439.06
Balance—as per Trial Balance—December 31, 1933			94,081.97
			$3,375,382.87

PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1933

Real Estate	$4,948,210.63
Securities	1,012,127.36
Cash	33,006.11
As per Trial Balance	$5,993,344.10
The original Principal as per Executors' Inventory turned over to the Trustees amounted to	$5,534,627.05

INCOME

Securities	$39,400.40
Cash	54,681.57
As per Trial Balance	$94,081.97

LEGAL NOTICES

REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1933

Estate	Book Cost	Assessors' 1933 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$182,000.00	$230,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	256,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	175,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	430,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	133,500.00
482-488 Boylston Street	323,200.00	271,500.00
77- 81 State Street	125,000.00	105,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	855,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	775,000.00
157 Tremont Street	358,000.00	455,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	620,000.00
518-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	650,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	800,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street—Alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
	$4,948,210.63	$5,656,000.00

SECURITIES—A/C PRINCIPAL—DECEMBER 31, 1933

			Book Cost
$160,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1,	1934	$162,573.14
3,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1935	2,944.56
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1,	1935	3,926.30
15,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1936	15,108.04
2,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Oct. 1,	1936	1,957.60
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Apr. 1,	1937	39,737.45
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1937	1,015.26
8,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1937	8,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1938	11,713.20
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1,	1938	1,016.50
4,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1938	3,908.32
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1938	13,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1938	10,000.00
11,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1939	10,703.44
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1939	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1939	12,000.00
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1940	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1940	12,000.00
1,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1,	1941	985.92
13,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1941	13,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1941	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 31,	1942	12,000.00
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1,	1943	11,644.86
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1943	12,000.00
56,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due June 1,	1944	53,805.80
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1944	12,000.00
277,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1945	282,119.20
12,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1945	12,000.00
52,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due July 1,	1946	53,232.40
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1946	5,000.00
10,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due Apr. 1,	1947	10,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1947	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1948	5,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1949	5,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1950	6,000.00
6,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due July 1,	1951	6,000.00
5,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1,	1952	5,000.00
3,000.00	City of Boston 4 's due June 1,	1961	3,000.00
41,000.00	City of Boston 3½'s due Dec. 1,	1972	41,000.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Aug. 1,	1940	1,000.00
10,000.00	City of Portland 4's due Dec. 1,	1938	9,878.00
9,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1935	8,861.40
3,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due July 1,	1940	2,927.70
21,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1941	20,448.25
71,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1942	69,198.06
15,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1943	14,581.50
4,000.00	Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½'s due Jan. 1,	1943	3,909.76
8,000.00	City of Chicago 4's due Jan. 1,	1948	7,931.81
$1,051,000.00			$1,012,127.36

SECURITIES—A/C INCOME—DECEMBER 31, 1933

			Book Cost
$2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1934	$2,010.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1935	2,011.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1936	2,013.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1937	2,014.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1938	2,015.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1939	2,017.00
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1940	2,018.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1941	2,019.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1942	2,020.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1943	2,021.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1944	2,022.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1945	2,023.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1946	2,024.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1947	2,025.80
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1948	2,026.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1949	2,027.60
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1950	2,028.40
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1951	2,029.20
2,000.00	City of Cleveland 4¼'s due Feb. 1,	1952	2,030.00
1,000.00	City of Minneapolis 4½'s due Aug. 1,	1940	1,000.00
$39,000.00			$39,400.40

TRIAL BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1933

Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	Principal	$5,993,344.10
Securities		Income	94,081.97
a/c Principal	$1,012,127.36		
Income	39,400.40		
Cash			
a/c Principal	$33,006.11		
Income	54,681.57		
	$87,687.68		
	$6,087,426.07		$6,087,426.07

Rents, Insurance, Taxes, etc., unpaid at December 31, 1933 amounted to $87,469.19

FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, Mayor.
JOHN F. DOWD, President of the City Council.
CHARLES J. FOX, City Auditor.
ELIOT WADSWORTH, President of the Chamber of Commerce.
ROBERT G. DODGE, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston.
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
JOHN B. HYNES, Notary Public.
Boston, September 25, 1934.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and accounts of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1933 and hereby certify that—in our opinion—the income due in that year has been accounted for and the expenses paid have been duly authorized and approved; that the investments on December 31, 1933 were satisfactorily accounted for; and that Principal and Income for 1933 are properly summarized in the foregoing account.
CLARKSON, GUINEE & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants.
Boston, September 5, 1934.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and have completed seven, in the hopes of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

The seven Health Unit buildings have varied in size from (the first) 3200 square feet to the (seventh) 7400 square feet and have been erected on lots of land varying in area from 12,570 square feet to 85,700 square feet; thus providing Health Units—with accommodations and equipment fully adequate to the requirements of the communities they serve—and also ample playground for use in connection therewith.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End—and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado.

The Prado is now under construction and when completed will provide a pleasant and shady open space for the inhabitants of the North End, and at the same time will open up a vista between two of Boston's most historic churches, extending between the Old North Church on Salem Street and St. Stephen's Church on Hanover Street, a distance of four hundred and eighty feet and measuring at its widest point eighty-five feet.

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, served as Trustee to December 31, 1933. Joseph McGrath—President of the City Council—served as Trustee to December 31, 1933. Frederic S. Snyder, President of the Chamber of Commerce, served as Trustee to July 27, 1933.
EDWARD L. LOGAN, Manager.

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GERMANY

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Siemensstadt: Quellweg 27
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ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
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Furniture of Every Kind
Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
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Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Süfstraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

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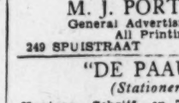
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- Pewter must be non-poisonous.
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SWITZERLAND

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ELECTRICIAN

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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Large Selection *Made to Measure*
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Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes.
Repairs.

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Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

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M. SÄGESSER
Kornhausplatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

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MINA LERGIER
Rüfligässchen 3 Tel. 23.405

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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Au Départ
Bern, Spitalgasse 33
The House for fine leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs

PELZHAUS
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Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
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MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
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Shoes for everybody in the family

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Conscientious attention guaranteed. First-class banking and trade references.
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Marktgasse 46, Berne

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SHAWLS
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Seiden Jucker
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Theaterplatz 13

Speciality House
for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products
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Hirschengraben 6

Parpan
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LADIES' COATS
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

MATHYS & CIE
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Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
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Zwygart
Bern
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SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large assortment of UNDERWEAR

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Phonos
KRAMGASSE 64 BERN

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JOAILLERIE—
JEWELLERY
BERN
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 7
TELEPHONE 24.986

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Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GROCERY SHOP
KOLONIALWAREN
KROPF-BALMER
FLURSTRASSE 38

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

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H. LINIGER
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receives pupils, also beginners.
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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MODERN DESIGNS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
CHR. Rüfenacht
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LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
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High Quality, moderately priced.

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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

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LAUSANNE
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Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear; Novelties
Specialities
Maison Postale
Caillettaz S.A.

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Repairs. Auto-Trunks, Trunks, Bags, Suitcases. Also made to order. The nicest choice of Ladies' Bags.
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The excellent Coal of
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Means comfort and safety against the cold.

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WOOL
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MERCURE
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BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Lüthi
NEUGASSE 25
ST. GALLEN
Tel. 37.69

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Tel. 666
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Best Quality Meat, Sausages

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Holenstein
POSTSTRASSE 19

E. GRÜNENFELDER
CORSETS
Broderbrunnen

J. NIEDERER
BUTCHER CHARCUTERIE
Spelsergasse 27, Tel. 678

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN (Continued)

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Knitted Goods
Novelties
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Also material for household use in well-known qualities from
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Large assortment of baby articles

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and you give joy.
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SELECT CHOICE

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Everything for Beauty Culture.
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Orange Marmalade
Crosse & Blackwell's Products
Speciality Coffee without Caffein

Union of South Africa

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"DEVAL" Silk Sports Wear
"BRAEMAR" Scotch Knit Wear
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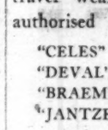
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The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
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Expert in Permanent Waving from 30/-

Union of South Africa

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Everything for
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Poplin Shirts
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branch at
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Bedford Rd., Yeoville

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S. DYER
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You will find the finest selection of freshly made Cakes, Biscuits and Sweets for ALL Occasions at
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Moderate Prices
Corner Joppe and Joubert Streets

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CASTREE & O'HALLORAN
Commercial and Advertising Signwriters
207 WILLIAMSON ST., BENDIGO

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BOOK and STATIONERY CENTRE
and Modern Lending Library
Every Requirement Catered For.
FRANK EVERY
Hargreaves Street Bendigo

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The CAMBRIDGE PRESS
Hargreaves Street, Bendigo, Vic.
Telephone 120

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F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

While U Wait
RAPID SHOE REPAIRING CO.
270 GEORGE STREET, CITY
(Next door to Trittons)
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Private waiting parlors.

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for
Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

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For Remembrance
DEANS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Californian Florists and Seedsmen
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Phone B6133

Madame Marie Navarre
Specialist in Pure Cosmetics
Special Foundation Cream
SKIN VARNISH SUN JOY
for holiday makers and surfers. at McWhirters Ltd. The Valley.

Wallace Bishop & Son Pty. Ltd.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
Avail yourselves of our Up-to-Date Factory and Methods for Watch and Jewellery Repairs.
Three addresses: Albert Square, Valley Corner and 399 George Street, Brisbane.

G. & B. Brandon
Brisbane's High-Class Boot Repairers
Give satisfaction to every customer. Same day service.
68 Elizabeth St., Next Johnson's Sports Depot. Queen St. 201 (opp. State Insurance Bldg.) Adelaide St. Phone B5457

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
Director *Branch Manager*

M. G. ROSE
Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM S. VALLEY (nr. Fox and Gibons)
BRISBANE
Phones: City B8674 Nursery M6427
Nursery, Melton Road, Northgate

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
ODOURLESS Dry Cleaners, Dyers and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving depots, Adelaide Street (Opp. Finney's) Queen Street (Old Town Hall) Valley (Crease's Corner) Phone B-2608

PHONES M 3233, B 7467
ALEXIA DRAKE
B. A., L.T.C.L.
SPEECH TRAINING, VERSE SPEAKING and DRAMATIC ART
Private Studio: 25 Camden St., Albion Heights
City Studio: 3rd Floor, Empire Chambers Corner Queen and Wharf Streets

GEELONG

For Quality
Fruit and Vegetables
Eggs and Dressed Poultry
Apply
J. WATERMAN
209 Moorabool St., Geelong

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CRAIG'S
. . . where the Quality shop
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

georgette LTD
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
40 Castlereagh St.
SYDNEY
B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
CENTENARY VISITORS! AT

BOND'S MILLINERY
A Busy Corner
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

PLANT For NOW FLOWER SEEDS
SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5980
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

Do You Need A Good Tailor?
SUITS and COSTUMES from £6.6.0.
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street
Melbourne F2211

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 849

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA MELBOURNE
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR
(Next McEwans)

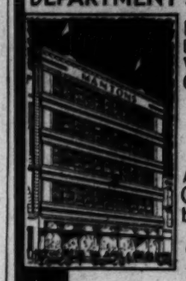
The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly 358 COLLINS ST.

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU. 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 4

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

MANTON'S
NEW DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STORE

Built in the Year of Victoria's Centenary
A fitting Culmination to our 8 Magic Years
MANTON'S
Manton & Sons Pty. Ltd.
Bourke St. Melbourne C1.

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.

BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

INCLEY PTY LTD
Our managing director has returned from London and Europe with the latest models in Gowns, Hats, Wraps and Sportswear.
183-187 Collins Street
TEL. C. 8866 EST. 1887

The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
PELTIER
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE and GENERAL Victorian Branch 55 William St. Tel. C. 2001
TEL. C. 3356

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE
Floor 8 Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street Melbourne F.2794

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins Street Melbourne
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, Calif.

ATTRACTIVE DINNER and TEA SETS
PRIMROSE POTTERY Shop
374 Little Collins St.
5th Floor
over "The Wattle"
Tel. F. 6348

CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
EXPERT
Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
WILMAR SALON
294 Lt. Collins St. MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218

YOUR HAIR
is so important!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent
THE WALDORF, CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

TYPISTE
Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9136 MELBOURNE

DRESSMAKING
For Exclusive But Inexpensive Dressing
MISS M. CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares Tel. L. 2976

BEAUREPAIRE
PETROL Tyre Service Pty. Ltd. OIL
Opp. Christian Science Church
332 ST. KILDA ROAD and LATROBE ST.

SATISFACTION
FROM "THE MAN WHO DOES THE JOB"
J. LOWY
JEWELLER AND WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST
McEwan House
343 Lt. Collins St. F6281

OPTICIANS
Glasses Carefully Fitted
WALTER & BOWKER
F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, "Next McEwans"

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty. Ltd.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St. Malvern. S. E. 4

MELBOURNE Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY, 498 New Street ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service.
Bon Ami, Postum
Havelock Flour sold here.

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone: U. W. 9729

PERTH

You'll save
by purchasing from
BOAN'S Perth's Leading Department Store
Wellington and Murray Streets

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

Printing 370 HAY ST. Craftsmen TEL. B. 4634
JOHN MUHLING

THE LATTICE
Luncheons—Teas
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

For ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR SERVICE, Ring. B. 1567
O. T. Abrahams
931 HAY STREET, PERTH
Expert attention available for all types of Household or Commercial Machines.

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in COOKING APPLIANCES

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

Speech Training Singing
MR. and MRS. HUGH TORRANCE
STUDIOS:
THE ABBEY FLATS
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

H. MATHEWS & CO.
DRAPERS
For Service and Value
38 CORSO
MANLY
Phone Y. U. 3782

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

W. A. WARD & Co.
FAMILY BUTCHERS
252 VICTORIA STREET
KING'S CROSS (Top of William Street)
Telephone F 3030 SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Fresh Rabbits Daily
All kinds of Poultry and Game in season. Established 1880 NO BRANCHES

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
33 Pitt Street, Sydney

Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kembla Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St, Sydney Tel: B-5439

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £50,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER

Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station PARRAMATTA RD Nr. Missenden Rd CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES Office | M 4237 Sales | 2 lines Service L 2781

Make Your Will
The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.
has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees.
Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C James Geo H. Anderson
HER MAJESTYS ARCADE SYDNEY

S. F. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners
and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
Telephone F1151 three lines

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specialising in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER

It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.
Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Street, Sydney

NOCK & KIRBY'S
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.
417-421 also 188-194a George St., Sydney

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood Deviled Ham

For Picnics and School Lunches

CARPET
CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

MOFFATS PRINTERY
258 GEORGE ST SYDNEY. TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
3rd Floor, 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

GOLD STAR
TAXIS (Late White Star)
5 LATIMER SQUARE
CHRISTCHURCH
POPULAR TAXI SERVICE
PHONES 33-556—33-555
Our Fares and Efficient Service are Unequalled in any part of the Dominion.

YOUR BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
Consult G. W. BENNETT
BUILDING CONTRACTOR
WOODCHESTER AVE Phone or call
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS
PLANS PREPARED ESTIMATES FREE
Telephone 32-930 Estimates Given

F. R. KING
REGISTERED PLUMBER
14 Athelston Street, Spreydon
Jobbing Work a Speciality

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

The Rees-Jones Shoe Co Limited
Arch Preserver Shoes
The I & G Building
Lambton Quay Phone 42.597

J. KNOX GRAHAM
MERCHANT TAILOR
Harcourts Chambers
Cor. Lambton Quay and Panama St
Wellington Phone 42.598

ORMSTONS LIMITED
for
Novelty Advertising Gifts
SPECIALISTS IN LETTER AND CIRCULAR DUPLICATING
189 Featherston St., Wellington, N. Z.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Adjustable Price Tag

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS adjustable metal price tag, which can be changed from day to day, may appeal to chain stores or other shops whose merchandise is constantly varying in price. Numerals of resilient material are easily slipped in and out at the sides of the little container, and provide a neat and clear price notation for customers. This idea of G. H. Taylor of Norfolk, Virginia, was given U. S. Patent No. 1972959, and has already been assigned to a company for manufacturing purposes.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bade—Short *a*.

"Beam," "mote" (Matt. 7:3)—The "beam," of course, is much the larger; it translates the Greek *dokos*, "timber." "Mote" translates *kartero*, "twig, straw."

***Blasphemies** — The accent is on the first syllable, *blas'-fe-miz* (short *a*, *e* as in create, short *i*). The *a*, in the first edition of Webster's, was marked intermediate as in *ask*.

Note that the verb "blaspheme" calls for stress on the second syllable.

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *urn*, second *a* as in *chaotic*, second *u* clipped-short).

Certain, fountain, mountain—End them *-tin*.

***Coördinate, *subordinate**—When these words are adjectives, the *a* is now supposed to be sounded as short *i*. We protest, however, for a faint breath of *a*, especially in measured and dignified platform practice. When the words are verbs, the *a*, of course, is long.

Destroy, destruction — The *e* is sounded as in create, not as short *i*.

***Divest** — The *i* is now marked long; and the clipped-short *i* pronunciation is now relegated, and rightly, to second choice, *di-vest'* (long *i*, short *e*).

Ecclesiastical—The first *e* is short, *eh-kle-zih-as'-tih-kal* (secondary stress on second syllable; second *e* long, each *i* and first *a* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Gospel—The original sense of the Anglo-Saxon *godspell* was "good story"; but the *o* (of Anglo-Saxon *gód*, "good"), which had been long, was eventually shortened before *dsp*, and the popular etymology arose that *god-spell* meant "story of God." Indeed, when the word was introduced into the Icelandic, it took the form of *gudspjall*, and when adopted by the Old High German *gotspel*, both meaning "God-story."

In reading the four gospels, of course, we are confronted with unmistakable evidence that here is "good news"; and, realizing that the Word was inspired, we may be sure that it is the "God-story."

Hallowed — Two syllables, preferably.

***Illustrating**—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

***Imaginary**—The *a* is now recognized as having a short *e* sound.

***Immediately** — The *a* is now marked as short *i*.

"Munitions" (Isa. 33:16) — Translates Hebrew *metsad*, "fastness, stronghold, fort."

Nineve, Ninevites—The first word, although omitted from Webster's, might well take the pronunciation of the Old Testament "Nineveh," *Nin'-e-veh* (*i* short, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short). The second is similarly sounded, the last syllable being *-vites* (long *i*).

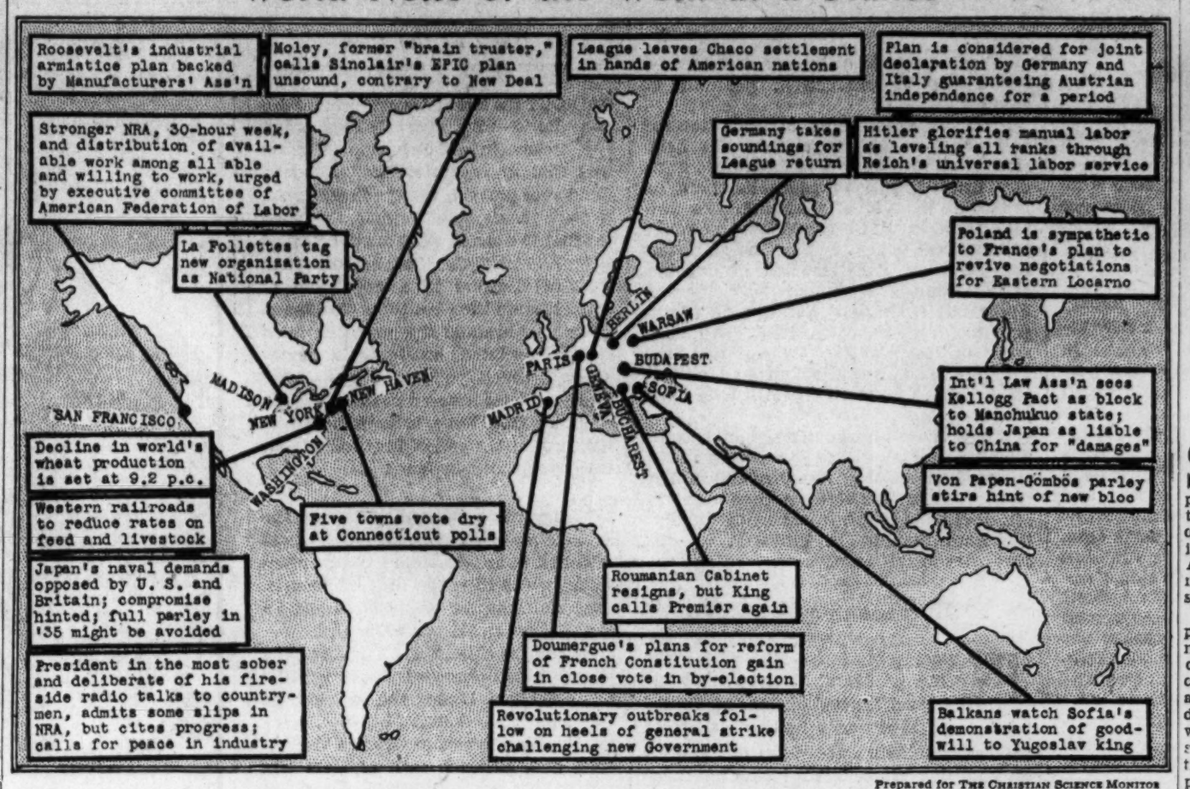
Possessing—The *o* is clipped-short as in connect.

***Surface** — The *a* is now recorded as short *i*, as the rank and file have always pronounced it.

Trod, trode—The *o* in the first is short; in the second, long.

(*Asterisks mark words which, according to first choice in the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from requirements indicated in the first edition's first choice.—Editor.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt's industrial armistice plan backed by Manufacturers' Ass'n
Moley, former "brain truster," calls Sinclair's EPIC plan unsound, contrary to New Deal
League leaves Chaco settlement in hands of American nations
Plan is considered for joint declaration by Germany and Italy guaranteeing Austrian independence for a period
Stronger NRA, 30-hour week, and distribution of available work among all able and willing to work, urged by executive committee of American Federation of Labor
Germany takes soundings for League return
Hitler glorifies manual labor as leveling all ranks through Reich's universal labor service
La Follettes tag new organization as National Party
Poland is sympathetic to France's plan to revive negotiations for Eastern Locarno
BERLIN
WARSAW
PARIS
BUDA PEST
SOFIA
MADRID
BUCHAREST
MADISON
NEW YORK
NEW HAVEN
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON D.C.
Int'l Law Ass'n sees Kellogg Pact as block to Manchukuo state; holds Japan as liable to China for "damages"
Von Papen-Gömbös parley stirs hint of new bloc
Decline in world's wheat production is set at 9.2 p.c.
Western railroads to reduce rates on feed and livestock
Five towns vote dry at Connecticut polls
Japan's naval demands opposed by U. S. and Britain; compromise hinted; full parley in '35 might be avoided
Roumanian Cabinet resigns, but King calls Premier again
Doumergue's plans for reform of French Constitution gain in close vote in by-election
President in the most sober and deliberate of his fireside radio talks to countrymen, admits some slips in NRA, but cites progress; calls for peace in industry
Revolutionary outbreaks follow on heels of general strike challenging new Government
Balkans watch Sofia's demonstration of goodwill to Yugoslav king

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Selah

THIS word occurs upward of 70 times in the book of Psalms, and is found in certain other poetical passages in the Old Testament; and while scholars are agreed that it is some sort of liturgical or musical notation, its exact meaning and use are somewhat uncertain.

Most authorities, however, take it to be the imperative of the Hebrew word *salal*, "lift up," and, thus understood, "Selah" would be either an exhortation to lift up the voice in praise," implying the singing of a benediction at that point, or a direction similar in meaning to the word "forte" as used in modern music (i. e. "lift up!" in the sense of "loud!").

On the other hand, "Selah" may be derived, as some suggest, from the verb *salah*, "to rest or be quiet," and on this view the reference would doubtless be to a "rest" or "pause" in the music.

It may be added that it is customary to omit the term "Selah" in the public reading of the Bible.

Remember?

When we had to hold the horse by the head when an automobile came by? (Mrs. Gladys E. B., West Nyack, N. Y.)

When the town dude drove two horses to a topless buggy? (Mrs. Elizabeth McM., West Chester, Penna.)

When we all went on bobsled rides, ending up with an oyster stew? (Mrs. Minnie K. S., San Jose, Calif.)

When men wore horse-head cuff buttons in their celluloid cuffs—and how they rattled? (O. T. S., New York.)

When we walked a mile to school over high snow banks part of the way, and when we got there the teacher had not arrived and there was no fire in the stove? (Mrs. Lily P., Santa Barbara, Calif.)

When every house had two trees near the front pavement guarded by tree-boxes of wood or ornamental iron? (J. H., Haddon Heights, N. J.)

When it was considered the height of economy to use lamp-lighters made of twisted newspaper? (Miss Lavina B. T., The Plains, Va.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible; but selections from the lists will be made from time to time.—Ed.)

Brevities

Life: There's one thing we like about Mickey Mouse—he's never said he would rather play Hamlet.

Life: Next to living in Germany right now, the most trying thing we know of is to have a friend explain the situation to you.

Humorist: Discussing a recent cat show, a writer says there seems to be no end to the different types of cats. This is particularly true of the Manx type.

Quotation for Today

WHO shuts his hand, hath lost his gold:
Who opens it, hath it twice told.
—HERBERT.

Giddap!

Marilyn Davis, Concord, N. H., for the Monitor Camera Club
AIREDALE EXPRESS

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Gravity Trolley

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I JOURNEYED unto a distant State, even to California, and I rode upon a Trolley that ran Six Miles back from the Railway Station into the hills. And I observed that all the way as we Ascended, the Motorman consumed Electric Current, but when we Descended, then did he shut off the Juice, and controlled our speed by means of the Brake, with an Emergency Brake at hand. And I spake unto certain of those with whom I rode, of the Trolley, and of how the Road-bed was all Up-Hill one way, and all Down-Hill the other way; and how they used two different kinds of Power, even Electricity and Gravitation, and each of them in one direction only.

And one of them spake unto me, saying Thus it was intended when this Road was Surveyed, and before they had Electric Power; for in that day did they haul the cars Up-Hill with Mules; and there was a Platform upon the Rear of the car, and the Mules Ascended the Platform and rode down. And they told me how the Mules soon learned the trick, so that as soon as they were unhitched they hastened to the rear of the car and climbed up.

And others told me many things about those Mules; and a certain Woman procured for me a Picture of the car with the Passengers riding Inside and the Mules riding Outside, and the Mules enjoying it as much as the Passengers. And it pleased me much.

Now it came to pass in time that the Electric Current Emancipated the Mules, and the Owners of the Trolley sold the Mules. And farmers bought them at a good price, for the Mules were fat and strong. But it was a Bad Buy for the farmers.

For those Mules would pull the Plow Up-Hill to the end of the Furrow, and then turn around and seek to climb up on the rear end of the Plow in order that they might ride down! And when they found no Platform, then were they Troubled in their Mind and much Bewildered. Neither was it Possible ever to teach them to pull any load Down-Hill.

Now I know many people with whom this System worketh the other way, and who are very willing to be hitched up to a job that runneth down hill by Gravity or the labor of others, but who insist upon riding or being Unhitched when the Trolley hitteth the upgrade For the work of the Lord hath its Up-Hill and its Down-Hill aspects, and if there be any Platforms provided for those who would ride, thou shalt find them already occupied by kindred souls who have beaten them to it.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Coat Hangers

A SCHOOLBOY makes his pin money during his spare time by making and selling wire coat hangers.

His only equipment is a pair of clippers to cut the wire, a pair of pliers, a small file, and a roll of wire about medium size. By using another wire coat hanger as a pattern, he learned to shape others. Where the ends of the wire are rough he uses the file to smooth them off.

He sells the hangers to clothing stores, laundries, and dry-cleaning establishments in large quantities for one cent each, and to individuals for two cents. Zema H. G.

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to share gratuitously in this department jottings of beautiful things seen, heard or felt.

Sunset afterglow and silvery moonlight reflected on a snow-covered peak at the same time.
A dainty wild canary resting in the heart of a glorious red poinsettia waving in the breeze.
—Mrs. Jennie T. M., Los Angeles

Fragrance of lilies.
Sunset light through beech woods.
The pure freshness of early morning.
Opening measures of Prelude to "Lohengrin."
Wordsworth's line: "But trailing clouds of glory, do we come from God, who is our home."
—Miss Emily D., Louisville, Ky.

A green meadow and a stream winding through.
Hills clothed with cedars.
—Mrs. John P. T. Longview, Texas

The charm of children's laughter.
The love displayed in a dog's eyes as he gazes at his master.
The maternal care and protection given by a little girl to a baby brother.
—J. H. T., San Antonio, Texas

Tinkling cowbells at dusk.
A cat purring before the fire.
The flight of swallows.
Dunbar's description of dawn:
"An angel, robed in spotless white,
Bent down and kissed the sleeping night.
Night woke to blush; the sprite was gone.
Men saw the blush and called it dawn."
—Otto E. R., Sulphur Springs, Texas

Today's Limerick

There was a young maiden named Hood
Who thought she could storm Hollywood;
When she got her degree,
She departed with glee,
And now she'd get home if she could.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Spot Gets Along

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

SPOT, a brown-and-white spotted dog of doubtful genealogy, has solved the problem of supply in a way all his own. Belonging to no one, having no home, nor any one to feed him, he set about righting all three of these problems. Apparently, the one of belonging to no one seemed the biggest, so he started on it.

After making the rounds, he approached an elderly woman who sells newspapers in front of one of the city's busy office buildings, and decided he liked her; so he calmly adopted her by staying with her all day and following her when she went home that night. This was seven years ago; and in return for the shelter she has given him, he has protected her. With an uncanny wisdom he knows when, with a low growl, to warn an intruder, or when, with a slow wag of his tail, to welcome a customer.

With that same wisdom he seemed to understand that the woman could not be expected to furnish food for so large an appetite; so he established friendships at the doorways to two hotel kitchens, where he receives scraps of food twice a day. The same hotels have served him for seven years now, and he knows exactly when it is meal time. He leaves his place beside his mistress each day at the same hour, to be gone about forty minutes, and returns licking his chops.

The first of the year a kind friend presented him a dog license, and he and his mistress seem confident that when the need arises for a new one, it will be forthcoming.

In Lighter Vein

Try It

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher, "is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on a rainy night?"

Not Their Lingo

American Tourist (to Canadian Northwest Indian): "White man glad to see red man. White man hopes big chief is feeling top-hole this morning."

Indian (calling): "Hey, Jake; come here and listen to this bozo. He's great."—*Montreal Star.*

The Truth Will Out

"And now how far is your house from the station?"

"Only a five-minute walk if you run."—*Montreal Star.*

Yes, By All Means!

The anecdote is attributed to two or three British gentlemen, but suffice it to say that one of them wrote to George Eliot, extending an invitation to dinner, and added:

"If there is a Mrs. George Eliot, do please bring her."

Tell Her to Keep It

"What is the meaning of the words 'abstract' and 'concrete'?"

"If my wife promises to make a cake, that's abstract, and if she makes it, that's concrete." — *College Humor.*

Daily Anecdote

The Governor's Suite

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

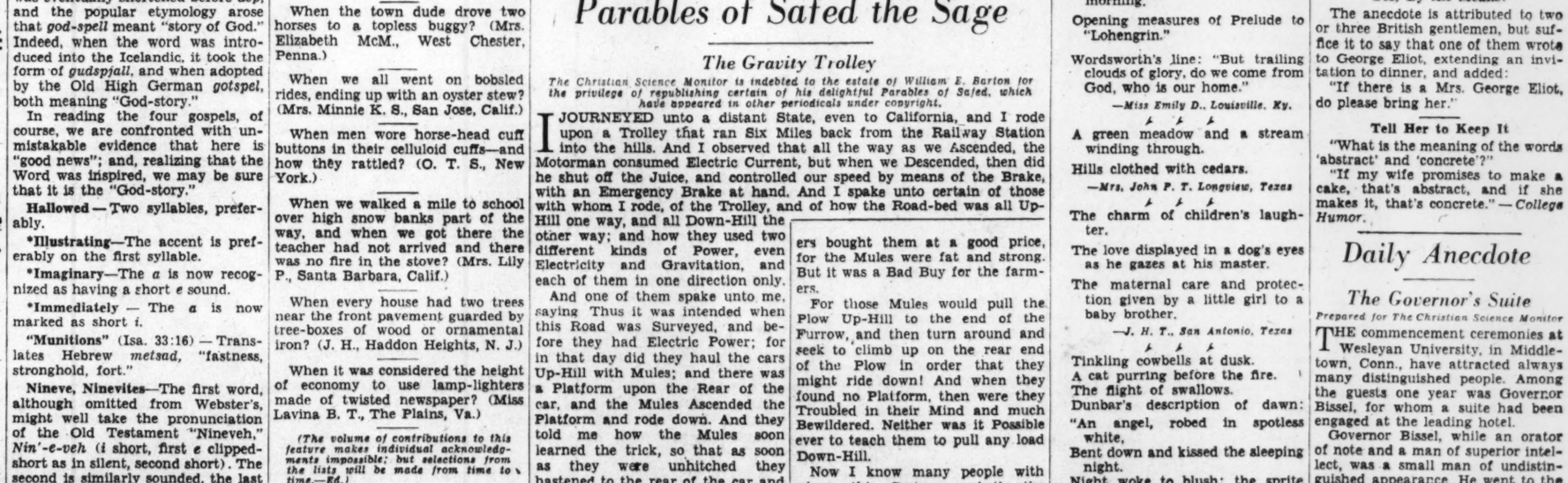
THE commencement ceremonies at Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., have attracted always many distinguished people. Among the guests one year was Governor Bissel, for whom a suite had been engaged at the leading hotel.

Governor Bissel, while an orator of note and a man of superior intellect, was a small man of undistinguished appearance. He went to the hotel where quarters had been assigned him, registered and asked for a room. The clerk on duty failed to recognize the guest, and told him that there were no rooms available, and that the best he could do was to make up a bed on the floor. This was agreeable to His Excellency and he spent the night on the floor.

The embarrassment of the landlord may be imagined when, next morning, he learned that the Governor's suite had been unoccupied, while the guest for whom it had been reserved had slept on the floor.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog—*The Clean-Up Squad*

By CARMACK


Today I said to a couple of Gloom Chasers — "Let's gallop over to the park and see if we can find someone to frolic with" —
But the park seemed deserted except for some workmen and they looked too busy to frolic with anybody-
One was picking up scraps of paper —
Suddenly I thought of an idea and I grabbed up a piece of paper and galloped up and dropped it in front of the man —
He seemed to appreciate it so I told my two friends about it -
And they joined in, and in no time we were having a barrel of fun —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Return to Reason

THE nature of governments, it has been said, is not transformed by the mere fact of meeting together. Similarly, it may be added that mere absence from the Genevan conference table does not alter the fundamental problems which can be composed only through international action.

This is becoming increasingly apparent to the two major nations which retreated from the League of Nations in 1933. The German soundings of the possibility of return, and Japanese concern over continued nonrecognition of Manchukuo, indicate a realization that isolation grows by what it feeds on.

Yet it would be indefensibly unrealistic to assume that the Wilhelmstrasse and the Gaimusho view their readmission as an immediate necessity. In Japan's case, the gravity of the Manchurian situation has been enhanced by the strategic advantage which Russia enjoys through its admission to the League. In the German case, absence from Geneva during the arrangements for the Saar plebiscite clearly worked to the Reich's disadvantage. But both nations appear to consider freedom of action more important than diplomatic difficulties.

Thus from the re-wooing of Geneva, two basic problems arise for League members. The first is the paramount necessity of restoring the damaged fabric of the League. The second is to make it abundantly clear that no recalcitrant power can be permitted to gain its end simply as a reward for picking up the green table which it has overturned.

This technique has been too often utilized in disarmament conferences. But it has been evident that the military equality sought by one power and the naval equality desired by another—each embracing a flight from contractual obligations—have not aided either disarmament or security. It has, rather, had the reverse effect of intensifying the threat of arms competition.

Basically, the issue is whether force or reason should prevail. Repudiation of established international councils utilizes force in its initial rather than its final stage. Granted that these measures may seem sometimes necessary to free a nation from what it believes to be dishonesty and intrigue. But retreat from orderly joint procedure presupposes that an individual nation is prepared to rest its final appeal upon force.

Such procedure at best creates a hiatus of indecision. When force or inherent threat of force is finally laid aside, negotiations often recommence at the very point where they were interrupted.

The objections to the outright use of force may be applied, only in lesser degree, to methods based upon the prospect of an ultimate appeal to strength alone. For this reason, "return to Geneva" involves far more than mere academic questions. It is a step toward the ultimate decision of whether force or reason shall be the arbiter between nations.

"Fixing" Price-Fixing

THAT price and production controls as generally allowed to American business by Johnsonian code making are doomed, now seems to be the implicit promise of NRA reorganization. At first, Mr. Donald R. Richberg said that there would be no "drastic" change in policy. He now says that as a policy, price and production controls will be abandoned as rapidly as is consistent with the best functioning of individual codes.

This will be good news to the consumer. Some time ago the Mail Order Association of America produced statistics to show the effect of price-fixing by business. The prices of those articles which were under no codes or under codes free from price-fixing provisions were on a certain date 18 per cent below 1926 and 7 per cent below 1929. The prices of articles under codes containing open price provisions were 11.2 per cent higher than in 1926 and actually 23.3 per cent above the boom level of 1929!

Meanwhile prices of farm products were not much more than half of the 1929 levels. No wonder that the powerful opposition to factory price-fixing was generated by the Middle West. Hard contact with rising prices at the village store acquainted the hard-pressed country folk with the facts.

To the economic student, the facts in their entirety were obscured by the haste with which code making was conducted and by the impossibility of assessing the content of the codes without devoting every day to the task. In this respect, Mr. Richberg's new figures are very helpful. Of 500 codes approved to September 5, 335 had some form of price control, and 122 out of the first 140 supplemental codes had similar provisions. Production control in some form or other is assured in forty-four. As has been brought out in the series of articles on the NRA in the Monitor's financial pages, production controls have the same effect as price controls. The idea back of them is to keep production down to consumption.

But in itself such a theory was meaningless. Practically it meant that production was kept down to consumption at prices satisfactory to the production controllers. The result was to cut down production, and, in consequence, to reduce purchasing power, or income. For income comes out of production, not out of thin air.

President Roosevelt's attitude toward price and production control has been slow in changing. But in his latest Sunday fireside talk to radio listeners he indicated that it is changing. His new task would involve a fundamental change in New Deal policy. So far, the emphasis has been on redistribution of income, rather than creation of new income. Under the NRA, as it has worked out in practice, redistribution itself has been more or less nullified by the deflation which it authorized through its syndicalist controls. The main object should be to fill out income.

There is no known method of accomplishing such an object other than in the encouragement of wealth production. The conversion to this view as announced by Mr. Richberg is the latest evidence that the limitationists—in industry, at any rate—are in full retreat.

"Documentary" Films

THE awarding of the Mussolini Prize to "Man of Aran" at the recent international festival of films at Venice is an important event in the history of the British cinema, for "Man of Aran" is an English picture. But it is an even more important event in the history of the world-cinema. For this is the first occasion on which an unequivocal victory has been gained by that type of film called "documentary."

The cinema as it is known and loved by the masses of the people is a cinema of stars and stories. The usual commercial film, from Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin to Greta Garbo and Lionel Barrymore, has been an individualistic affair, centering itself round one or two people whose adventures have been made the pivot of its plot. But there is another kind of picture, slowly pushing its way forward, which is not concerned with individuals at all. It is interested in ideas, in organizations, in national entities, in industries, in occupations, rather than in single men and women, and it strives to isolate the essential qualities of these things, and give them permanent artistic expression on the screen.

Thus, a recent English picture called "Rising Tide," composed of material left behind from newsreel narratives of the construction of the new Southampton graving dock, is an attempt at conveying that sense of the revival of trade and the return of prosperity which at the present moment is a marked feature of English life. A French film, "Le Mile," tries to capture the essential temper of athletics, whilst "Man of Aran" itself aims at embodying in film and music the dominating impression made by those hardy islanders on whose fierce wind-assailed coasts the Irish dramatist, J. M. Synge, wrote a memorable book.

Hitherto, documentary films have been chiefly the favorites of somewhat highbrow coteries; but the winning of the Mussolini Prize suggests that soon they may come to gain a wider audience, and thus to modify in an important way the development of the commercial cinema.

"Suffer Little Children"

OCTOBER 6 has been named by a representative committee as National Recognition Day for Sunday School Teachers. Most fittingly the faithful, steady work of these 2,000,000 men and women will be called to the remembrance of our citizens. From the White House, President Roosevelt writes of his pleasure in learning that "a nation-wide tribute will be accorded a large group of our citizens whose service to this nation, as well as to religion, has been and is one of the forces for good in our national life."

It was a little more than 150 years ago that a printer named Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, England, began a quiet experiment in sociology that has proved a blessing to the world. Gloucester was the seat of the pin industry, in which child labor was largely employed. On Sundays, the children who had toiled through the week were turned loose on the street.

Raikes, who seems to have been a fairly successful business man, withal of kindly and benevolent nature, felt his heart go out to these neglected youngsters—"filthy, degraded, with the pitiable slum-born look written all over their faces." It was the object of his experiment, which he pursued without publicity for three years, to see whether such waifs "when disciplined and instructed would show the same evidences of human feelings as those more favorably situated."

The good man may well have been none too sanguine of success. For the first dozen street urchins he gathered in "Sooty Alley" were a particularly turbulent and unpromising lot. As the founder of the school and his associate passed along the street with their charges they were greeted with shouts of, "Here's Bobby Wild Goose and his ragged regiment." Yet, within three years, the venture had proved so remarkably successful that influential newspapers in England began to notice it. Within four years, there were 250,000 pupils in the Sunday schools.

As everyone knows, the Sunday school movement has experienced constant and vast development in the years since, and has become a force for training in moral character vast beyond ready calculation,

The Negro in America

Book of the Day

"ABOUT the last of August," wrote John Rolfe, who married Pocahontas, "came in a Dutch man of warre that sold us twenty negars." Although these were probably not the first Negroes to reach the shores of Virginia, they were the first to come in what might be called a shipload lot. Today there are more than 12,000,000 Negroes in a population of scarcely more than ten times this figure. Their presence and the problems which it has produced constitute AMERICA'S TRAGEDY, which, perhaps, is why James Truslow Adams has seen fit to include the quotation from Rolfe, both at the beginning and at the end of his book of that title (New York: Scribner. $3).

* * *

During the seventeenth century the Atlantic seaboard of North America was colonized in self-sustaining communities among which there was little intercourse. Cape Hatteras, for example, formed an almost insuperable barrier between Virginia and the citizens of Charleston, who regarded the Bahaman Islanders as their real neighbors. During the first half of the eighteenth century, however, communication was opened between the colonies and, although each of them was unique in some respect, they acquired two general patterns of civilization, that of the northern industrial cities, and that of the vast plantations of the South. The Negro then was adapted to the latter, and almost useless to the former, except as a domestic servant. This important fact, which became more crystallized with each passing year, led the country toward the brink of the Civil War. The Negro is the protagonist of America's Tragedy.

* * *

Curiously enough, the slaves had little desire for freedom. Mr. Adams feels that their lot is to be compared with that of the savage rather than with that of the free man. During the Civil War the slaves, almost without exception remained loyal to their masters and protected their families, although the enemy had promised emancipation.

Mr. Adams tells the story of the black thread running through American life from the arrival of the twenty Negroes in 1619, to the sad period of Reconstruction. Particularly well qualified for the task, he has managed to remove many of the cobwebs of prejudice and sentimentality which for so long have distorted the narrative of America's Tragedy. As might be expected, the book is charmingly written. It will be enjoyed by readers whose numbers are increasing rapidly now that such men as Mr. Adams have shown us how to look upon the past without the colored glasses of prejudice.

JOHN PELL.

Ambidextrous

A Little Assistance

CLEM HARDER laughed, suddenly and loudly, under the stars. It was just past 10 o'clock, and that gave his laughing almost the aspect of a riot, for 10 o'clock is deep night in this town of nine houses and the white-steepled meeting house. All the houses were pitch dark and everyone must have been in bed except Clem Harder and the man standing with him in the lea of the faint light shed by one of the eight town lights.

"It sure was funny!" exclaimed Clem, and his companion contributed a rumbling laugh.

"I guess you don't remember about the Haneys," Clem said, and in the stillness his voice was loud and clear. "They lived here years ago, that big house that burned down over by the south medder. Prosp'rous people. Well, the old folks are gone, 'course. And Charley Haney, the only son, went off—must be eight year ago—to the mills down at Lawrence. Married to a farm girl he was, too. But they both wanted to git away from farmin', git to the city, where he could make money, an' the kid's schoolin'd be more toney.

"Then one day it seems Charley Haney come back an' hired the Straight place which was awful run down an' cheap. First we knew about it was when he come to the Post Office an' paid Willie New for a box.

"When fall comes he didn't go 'way, and when it come time for school, he put his kids in. That's when Cy Brayman begun to get excited."

A car passed north, whining on the curve, its radio blaring dance music; a night hawk flew darkly against the street light that shines on the milepost at the four corners.

"October was cold and we knew we'd have early snow. Down at the lodge Cy fumed an' fussed about the Haney kids, of which they was six. Said Haney had no need to go off to the city like that and then, if it was hard times druv him, come back for the taxpayers to look after his kids' schoolin'.

"Well, snow flew early all right. First fall's about eight inches. Then Cy hustled out to the Straight place to see Haney about who's goin' to haul the kids. Took me along; for a witness, I guess, case of a fuss.

"'Look-a-here,' he says to Haney, not beatin' about the bush but speakin' right up, abrupt; 'we let our contrac's out four ways, north, east, south an' west, to haul the kids to school. How much d' you want to haul your six young'uns this winter, as 't 'pears like you might need the money?'

* * *

"Cy was lookin' round, too, sly-like, to see what Haneys was livin' on. The wood was split an' piled up, plenty of it. They was a beef critter an' two pigs. Some of the kids was sortin' over late apples in the sun. But a beef critter, two pigs an' some apples don't make no winter.

"Haney says, even-like, 'Well, I'll haul my six for $15 a week.'

"'Now, none o' that, none o' that!' hollered Cy. 'You come back here from the city an' I guess you think we're Creesus or somethin'. We don't have to give you the contrac'. They's others to haul 'em. But I thought, seein' as things didn't go so good for you in the city, we'd offer you the chance. But $15! Ain't gonta pay you no such a price. Five dollars. Take it or leave it!'

"Haney pulled a long face. Alice was standin' on the porch; come out when Cy hollered.

"All of a sudden Haney said, 'By the way, Mr. Brayman, come in the house a minute. You too, Mr. Harder. We're makin' shift the best we can.'

"'Yes, come in, Mr. Brayman, an' you, Mr. Harder,' said his wife, smilin'.

"So we went in. Well, sir, I wish'd you coulda seen the place. All fixed up, whited the ceilin's, papered it with reel pretty paper; plenty of good comfortable furniture; nice curtains to the windows.

"'Mis' Haney says to Charley maybe we'd like to see downstairs too. Charley led the way. Cy went along 's if he thought a rattlesnake might come quick an' bite him. Haney put on a light."

* * *

Clem began to laugh, with great shouts.

"Yeh," said his companion, with slight impatience, "but what was it?"

"What was it?" shouted Clem. "'Member I told you Alice an' Charley was farm people? Well, sir, that cellar was packed with stuff against the winter. Bags of potatoes, piles of squashes an' pun'kins; jars, must have been a thousand, of peas an' beans, blackberries, little pickled peaches, everythin' you ever thought of t'eat; crocks of eggs in waterglass. Everythin'!

"I laffed. I couldn't help it. Mis' Haney, on the top stair—I'll always think she kinda winked at me. Charley Haney, he was solemn as a owl.

"Cy, he made a great noise then, clearin' his thro't an' he says, 'Well, sir, that's fine; yessir, that's mighty fine. You know, Charley, I was kinda worried. We seen some mighty tragic things, people tryin' to go back to the land, don't know how to hill up a potato vine. But I guess, Charley, I was wrong, an' I ain't a man to be stubborn, if I'm wrong. Tell ye what; maybe we could let you have $8 for haulin' the kids, though. Almanac says it's goin' to be a hard winter. An' you know, in the mountains, we like t' help the kind o' feller that tries to help himself.'"

Clem Harder laughed again.

JANET MABIE.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Sanity of Sane Philosophy

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW prone we are to overlook all the available good that is at hand and which, if utilized and appreciated, would satisfy even our less pressing needs. Within the last week, unless indications have been wrongly interpreted, there has come to the thinking of many thousands of observing persons in the United States a better understanding of their individual responsibilities in seeking a solution to what is recognized as a universal problem, social and economic in its ramifications. This newer and clearer appreciation has not come suddenly. It has not been heralded by a blare of trumpets, nor by flaring headlines in newspapers. It seems rather to have come through those processes of thinking which, eventually, will reveal and bring into realization a gratifying appreciation of man's true dominion over those things which distract and annoy.

All of us, no doubt, have watched with interest the reactions to the most recent "fireside" talk of the President. How many of us, I wonder, were courageous enough to express our individual estimates of it before taking our cue from some neighbor or some commentator? Are we always self-reliant enough to form and stand by our own convictions or opinions, even when the problem discussed is vital to our own welfare or when it affects our social, political or economic liberties?

I have faith to believe that we are becoming just that courageous. Everywhere there are reassuring proofs that the sanity of a sane philosophy is being better and better understood and more and more appreciated. Accepting these proofs as established, it is inevitable that there will be a breaking away from the limitations of old traditions, a moving and shifting of political party lines, and new formations of party majorities. No dangers are seen in such a re-forming of new lines and the destruction of old ones. Logically, and ultimately, this means the defeat of defeatism and the desertion of reactionism.

There is no probability that the President hoped to convince everyone who listened to or read his remarks that experience had proved the soundness or efficacy of all his recovery plans. As modestly as one could well do, he defended those which he believes have been proved practical, and as gracefully pledged himself to the revision or abandonment of those which have measurably failed. In such an attitude there is neither reactionism nor a threat of purposeless adventure into the realm of untried theories or uncharted economic seas.

As has been the case during immediately recent years, the deterrent to recovery now is a widely prevalent lack of confidence. That has been manifested in a lack of confidence in the soundness of the American dollar, secondly in a lack of confidence in the integrity and solvency of business generally, and in the ability and courage of the American people to sanely and unselfishly await the turning of the economic tide. Gradually, it seems to be quite generally agreed, this stubborn wave of fear and distrust is being dissipated. The tide of apprehension is ebbing.

What has accomplished this happy change, do you ask? Nothing has altered or removed the realities or fundamentals. They are unchanged. If fear and lack of confidence are bestowed attributes they must remain as continuing manifestations. But they do not persist, they are not inalienable characteristics. They simply indicate, when entertained, the absence of courage and confidence, just as darkness indicates only the absence of light.

We were told, a day or two ago, that one who is referred to as "the richest man in the world" has never lost his courage or his faith in the sanity and wisdom of the American people. This same person has, by pursuing his own methods in producing and selling, proved his position. He is no mere theorist. Neither does he habitually "look for the silver lining." And yet he goes forward with confidence that all is, or soon will be, well.

If it were possible for all of us to forget our prejudices, we would be able the sooner to forget our fears. There is a reasonable and sane philosophy which, when we divest ourselves of prejudices, can be accepted and utilized. As we more clearly analyze and readapt our own views and appraisals of the great objective which all are seeking, we begin to realize that the danger is not that the wrong road will be pointed out, as that we may fail or refuse to take the right road when it is before us. Convinced that our own motives are right, and just, and honest, we can the more readily discern equally commendable motives in those about us.

The Wide Horizon

The United States and Latin America

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

THE recent expressions of anti-Americanism in many Latin-American capitals sounded natural though in marked contrast to the cordial and friendly comments coming from that part of the world in the last few months. They sounded natural because until recently the Latin Americans looked upon Uncle Sam as an imperialist colossus ready to gobble up the small Caribbean and Central America republics as appetizers before he made a meal of the whole Latin-American world. That was the time when any young Latin American could precipitate himself into fame by denouncing Washington, the United States, American business men and bankers, and especially the State Department.

But several things happened to make the Latin Americans think differently. President Coolidge applied the brakes to the alleged "imperialist" machine and Mr. Hoover had just managed to put it into reverse, by removing the marines from Nicaragua on Jan. 1, 1933, when President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull jammed the lever as far as it would go and put on full speed *astern*. As quickly as they could they not only retraced the course of empire but sought to erase its tracks. They removed the marines from Haiti, recognized the year-old revolutionary government of El Salvador, abrogated the Platt Amendment and signed a trade agreement with Cuba, and in many other ways sought to obliterate the memory of Uncle Sam when he was not such a good neighbor.

* * *

Perhaps the event which most impressed the Latin Americans was the part played by the United States at the Seventh Pan-American Conference in Montevideo last December. This was to be an acid test of the sincerity of the Roosevelt policies. On previous occasions these conferences appeared to the Latin Americans as hollow mockeries because the words and gestures of the American delegates did not seem to fit the deeds. Furthermore there was a feeling that the United States sought to dominate these quadrennial meetings and that their real purpose was not to promote Pan-Americanism so much as American trade. If the United States at Montevideo behaved differently, then her conversion from being an imperialist to a non-imperialist nation might be looked on as authentic.

President Roosevelt sent Secretary Hull as head of the American delegation and Ernest Gruening as its adviser. The latter was a master stroke. Dr. Gruening, known as an authority on Latin America, was also appreciated in Latin America as a champion of Latin-American rights and as an outspoken opponent of imperialism. Mr. Hull, and the American delegation as a whole, completely disarmed the Latin Americans. Instead of dominating the conference they became good sympathetic listeners and played the rôle of equals, and not that of superiors. Mr. Hull's personality went far in capturing the good will of the Latin Americans and his tact won the friendship of Saavedra-Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister, and aptly called the prima donna of the conference. The Argentine-American rapprochement was a notable achievement because Argentina and its press had always been among the most caustic critics of the Caribbean policy of the United States.

* * *

The Latin Americans, however, accepted all this with many grains of salt. It seemed inconceivable to them that a nation so powerful as the United States and one which, for three decades or more, they had believed bent on territorial and economic expansion should suddenly, without some dramatic reason, reverse that policy. But nothing happened to shatter the dream. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull made radical pronouncements with regard to the foreign policy of the United States and—lived up to them. And just at the moment the Latin Americans began to sit back and relax there came the munitions investigation in Washington.

The first reactions of the Latin Americans to the revelations must be read in the light of a generation of suspecting every move of the United States. This, they said, is another effort to discredit us in the eyes of the world and to justify former accusations that we were backward peoples. This, they thought, was the true opinion of the United States toward them. And because prominent Latin-American officials and army and naval officers were mentioned in connection with the munitions business, national pride was ruffled. The second thoughts of those who at first resented the revelations made in Washington were quite different, however. Resentments veered from the Government of the United States toward the munitions salesmen and manufacturers and, finally, there came the realization that the cause of humanity and peace was being served by the disclosures.

Had it not been that the relations between the United States and Latin America had been so shaky and uncertain for so long, the recent events in Washington would not have ruffled the surface of Pan-American life. But as soon as the excitement subsides it is possible that the friendship between North and South America may become stronger and pick up where Mr. Hull and President Roosevelt had left it.